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## KHYBER PASS KEEPS CHARM OF 'OLD EAST'

### Camel Caravans Continue Journeys Despite Entry of Transport Rivals

### WARES OF PERSIA CARRIED TO INDIA

### Tribesmen Take Families on Annual Trips From Homes Beyond Himalayas

By ALEXANDER INGLIS
Staff Correspondent in India of The Christian Science Monitor

MICHNI KANDOO (in the Khyber Pass), India—It has been said that civilization has taken the romance from the Khyber Pass and that the Khyber Railway struck the last blow to picturesqueness in this remarkable valley.

But it is not in the nature of the East to let go of old traditions readily; and while automobile and train wind their way from Peshawar to Landi Khana, the nomads of Afghanistan and northern India are scarcely affected by the new modes and still stream by camel caravan between the distant places of central Asia and the bazaars of Hindustan.

To stand at the turn of the road at Michni Kandoo—where permits to enter Afghanistan are examined—is to witness one of the most romantic pictures in the world. The train may escape from awkward twists in the hills by disappearing into the very heart of them, but the famous Khyber Pass runs up hill and down in a glamorous winding that is irresistible to those who know the lure of roads. And when the road is animated with the annual migration of the mountain folk to the plains there is no greater pageant to be seen anywhere.

**Annual Treks Kept Up**

It is calculated that anything up to 200,000 traders and tribesmen with their families make the double journey through the Khyber Pass every year. When the winter sets in these tribesmen come down to the plains of India to sell their labor, returning to their mountain fastnesses in the spring. The annual trek along this historic trade route is the survival of a custom that dates to India's earliest history.

In the costumes of the people and the means of transportation employed, the scene has not changed for centuries. True, the road the British have built, and the railway that accompanies it, have lessened the hardships of the travelers; and the protection the merchants now receive relieves them of all anxiety concerning the

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## Europe Was Never So Strong Against War, Kellogg Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Americans must not allow the loud cries and spectacular methods of European agitators, whose activities are always given broad play in a time of great political and economic disturbance, to influence their belief that the continent is on the verge of war, Frank B. Kellogg, one-time Secretary of State and recently appointed to the World Court at The Hague, told newspaper correspondents here on his return to America from Europe on Dec. 22 on the Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line.

Mr. Kellogg declared that responsible European statesmen are not talking war and never have taken so many steps to prevent war as at this time. His observation was based, he said, on a particular effort during his travels in Europe, where he was awarded the 1929 Nobel Peace Prize at Oslo, to learn the attitude of European leaders. It was the consensus of these, he stated, that not even the hardest pressed country in Europe would resort to arms as a means of solving its difficulties.

"Of course," he continued, "no one will attempt to be a prophet. But I will say that there has never in the past been this general attitude whereby virtually all the sound statesmen of Europe and other countries of the world have exercised as much foresight in war preventive measures."

The assertiveness of the radical group in Germany was interpreted by Mr. Kellogg as due to the fact that Germany is suffering from the world-wide economic depression rather than as an indication that the Germans want to go to war, as had been asserted by European and other press agencies.

Chief among war preventive steps that are now imperative, Mr. Kellogg declared, was world agreement on land disarmament, in which, he said, there would have to be greater reductions.

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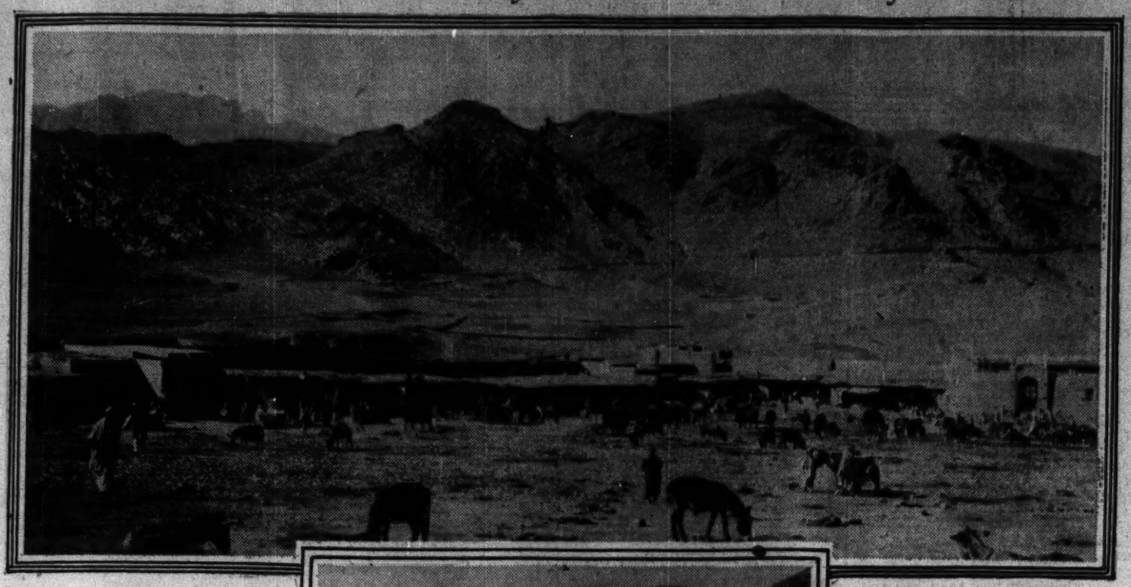
*Romance of Oriental Poetry Pictured in Famous Khyber Pass*



SILKS AND SPICES POURED INTO BAZAARS

Above—Halting Overnight in One of the Caravanserais Along the Route. Lower—The Last Lap on the Way to Peshawar.

## India's Classes Tell Delegates to Stand Fast

### Round Table at Deadlock but Hope Is Kept Up of Final Solution

By EDWARD THOMPSON
Author of "Reconstruction in India" and "The History of India"

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The battleground has shifted to scenes outside the Round Table Conference, which has reached a crisis.

It has been a week of activity for sectional interests. First the British minority which denies the need for any considerable change in India staged a demonstration before the London business world with Winston Churchill as spokesman.

Their efforts failed so completely as to put themselves out of the struggle for some time to come. Mr. Churchill attained the rare distinction of a bad press among all sections of political opinion both in England and in India.

The battle behind the conference rooms next narrowed to one between Hindus and Moslems with the Sikhs as the intervening third party. To all three combatants came a never-ceasing stream of cables from India commanding them to stand fast.

Other sectional groups, for example the Christians and depressed classes, stood aside content to sink individual fears for the sake of national progress.

**Points Become Famous**

The flag of Moslem resistance is the now famous 15 points, raised by M. A. Jinnah of the Bombay High Court. The most important of these are separation of Sind from Bombay, the provinces constituted as sovereign states with a weak central government as connecting clasp, separate electorates for Moslems, reservation for Moslems of one-third of the seats in the Central Legislature and three portfolios in all cabinets, whether central or provincial.

The Sikh demand is one-fourth of the representation in the Punjab, the province they ruled 80 years ago and the one province where they exist in considerable numbers. They form 11 per cent of its population and at present have 18 per cent of its representation.

Hindus oppose separation of Sind from Bombay, because they fear it would fall into the group of Moslem provinces under the influence of central Asian Moslem states. It is remembered that the former King of Afghanistan, Amanullah, spoke of his intention to obtain Karachi in

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## *Higher Salary for Unskilled Urged as Means to Balance Production and Consumption*

### *Concentration on Output Blamed for Reduced Purchasing Power—Minimum Wage Scale Is Suggested as Solution*

ECONOMICS SERIES—No. 8

*World economic conditions present a problem, a fair analysis of which is difficult to attempt through the medium of one individual. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, therefore, has enlisted the services of authorities on this problem, who offer their views in a series of 10 articles. All of these views do not necessarily receive the indorsement of the Monitor.*

By N. M. P. REILLY

Mr. Reilly is a business man with wide experience in the United States, Canada and New Zealand.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Of all the follies of the human race, probably unemployment is the most outstanding. At times, when human ingenuity has enabled us to force from the earth wealth beyond the wildest dreams of our ancestors, when the labor of a man directing a machine can accomplish more in a day than would have taken him a year not 200 years ago, we see millions of men capable of producing vast wealth kept useless in complete idleness.

And why? Simply because in our concentration on production we have forgotten what should be the most obvious fact, that production is useless unless it is consumed. If consumption does not keep pace with production the whole machinery of trade is thrown out of gear. Further production must slow down until we have used up the excess, but the slowing-down process is not so simple, because it involves not only a stopping of production, but, through reduced wages and increased unemployment, a dimi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## Railroad Trainmen Take First Step Toward Affiliation With the A. F. of L.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—The long breach between the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods may be healed as a result of negotiations started here by Alexander F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, for an affiliation with the A. F. of L.

At present the affiliation movement is confined to the trainmen, but it is regarded as significant and possibly the forerunner of movements that might be started by the other brotherhoods.

Informal conversations have gone forward for a year between Mr. Whitney and William Green, president of the A. F. of L., seeking a basis for a unification of the two bodies. In launching the negotiations, both took the attitude that a strengthening of their respective labor positions would be enhanced through an alliance.

"This is an era of consolidations and mergers," said Mr. Whitney. "I don't think there there are any insurmountable obstacles in the way of our reaching an agreement with the Federation. Time has brought about a better feeling between the two groups and I think there are very good possibilities for an affiliation.

"The movement we have undertaken has no relation whatever to the recent fight made by the federation on the appointment of William N. Doak, former legislative agent of the Trainmen, to be Secretary of Labor. I have had a warm personal regard for President Green for many years."

The Railroad Brotherhoods have about 425,000 members, all of them outside of the Federation of Labor. The Brotherhoods in the past have held aloof from affiliation with the Federation because they desired to retain their individual identities and were more conservative as a rule, than the Federation.

The railroadmen for more than 20 years have favored the strictest regulation of the liquor traffic. Most of the brotherhood organizations indorsed prohibition because they believed it more beneficial for the members of their organizations. The A. F. of L., on the other hand, has officially gone on record as being in favor of beer and light wines.

A committee has been appointed by both the Trainmen and the Federation to confer on an affiliation. A meeting will be held some time prior to April to reach a tentative agreement on affiliation, Mr. Whitney said. If an agreement is reached it will have to be approved by the trainmen's general convention at Houston, Tex., opening May 4. It would also have to be approved by the A. F. of L.

## *Paper to Ignore Bank Failure News*

WAYCROSS, Ga. (AP)—The Waycross Journal Herald has closed its pages to news of bank failures. Jack Williams, the publisher, placed the following notice on the front page of the paper:

"The Journal Herald has adopted a policy to ignore news pertaining to bank failures. This policy is adopted on account of the fact that there is so much unrest and people are under such a nervous tension at this time it is believed that putting too much stress on this type of news does more harm than good."

## Offer of Italy on Naval Truce Taken to Paris

### Cautious Course Expected From New Cabinet on Any Concessions

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The Franco-Italian naval question, which has recently received little attention in France due to the unsettled domestic political situation, has again been brought into prominence by the arrival in Paris of R. L. Craigie, British Foreign Office expert.

Mr. Craigie attempted to settle points at issue between France and Italy during the Preparatory Disarmament Commission's session at Geneva and is reported to have brought new naval limitation proposals direct from Rome.

The Italian Government is said to have agreed to resume discussions with France in order to extend the naval building truce which expires Dec. 31 on a basis of agreement which would allow France a slight superiority in submarine tonnage and Italy a slightly larger number of light cruisers, and would fix the number of 10,000-ton eight-inch-gun cruisers at seven for each country.

The French Government has not yet announced its official attitude toward these reported new overtures, but one searches the Parisian press almost in vain for any approving comment. The new Steeg Cabinet will undoubtedly be extremely cautious before pronouncing for or against any Italian proposal.

Superficially, at least, the Steeg Government, which has just entered upon its career, might be expected to favor concessions to Italy. It is a government of the Left and the Left side of the Chamber of Deputies is notably Radical, and Socialist groups consider themselves to be the leading exponents of international peace. The Socialists, moreover, without whose support the present Cabinet cannot endure, have been conducting a vigorous campaign for extensive disarmament.

But there is no doubt that the Steeg ministry is in a difficult and precarious position. The Radicals who form its nucleus cannot do without Socialist support, but they, unlike the Socialists, consider adequate national defense more important than disarmament. Should the Cabinet follow the Socialist lead toward pacifism, it will alienate the few Moderate deputies who have separated themselves from their parliamentary groups to support it and without whose assistance it cannot survive.

Under these circumstances the French Government is not likely to make any striking change in foreign policy which has in general not met with popular approval.

## Bryce Canyon Park Expansion Plan Approved

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Bryce Canyon National Park would be more than doubled in size, affording governmental direction and protection of a new scenic area in southern Utah, under an agreement reached between officials of the national parks service and the United States Forest Service at a recent conference in Ogden.

The new area, which is said to rival Bryce proper for color and splendor would increase the present park area from 14,444 acres to a total of 35,534 acres.

The Ogden conference was predicated upon congressional action of last year, which permitted a selection of lands in two townships for the enlargement of the Bryce area. It followed a number of exploration trips in which the new area was found to offer an amplification of the geological studies of Bryce.

Recommendations, covering the agreement, have been forwarded to Washington for the approval of the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture. Some of the desired lands are not within the townships designated by Congress and another congressional act would be necessary to complete the project as now planned.

## Frank C. Partridge Named U. S. Senator

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—Frank C. Partridge, Proctor business man, was appointed Dec. 23 by Gov. John E. Weeks as United States Senator, to succeed the late Senator Frank L. Greene.

Mr. Partridge will serve until a successor has been elected, at a special election called by the Governor, to be held March 31. The Governor also directed that a special senatorial primary be held March 3, the regular town meeting date.

Mr. Partridge, a stanch Republican, is a graduate of Amherst College and Columbia University Law School. From 1888 to 1890 he served as secretary to the Secretary of War, and in the latter year was appointed solicitor in the Department of State. In 1893 he was appointed a special envoy to Venezuela. He is president of the Vermont Marble Company.

## GERMANY'S JOBLESS STILL INCREASING

BERLIN (AP)—The number of unemployed persons in Germany rose 278,000 to 3,977,000 in the first 15 days of December, according to official estimates. This was 1,600,000 more than on Jan. 15, 1929.

In the 15-day period those out of work receiving relief increased by 195,000 to 2,549,000.

## STANDARD SET BY PURITANS IS BELIEVED BEST

### Their Radical Progressiveness Declared Needed by Descendants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Descendants of the early New England settlers are the backbone of modern America and constitute the class to whom the nation still looks for guidance, according to speakers at the one hundred and twenty-fifth annual dinner of the New England Society here on Dec. 22.

It was stressed that the future of the country depends upon the "maintenance of the spirit in which it originated," and urged emulation of the Puritans, who were described as "radical, insurgent, progressive and liberal," strong in courage and willingness to desert the easy paths, although "there was little upon which to base their dreams of future greatness, save their own genius and strength of character."

The speakers were William R. Pattangall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine; the Rev. Dr. Paul Dwight Moody, president of Middlebury College, and Frank L. Boyden, principal of Deerfield Academy.

The popular conception that the early New Englanders were "hypocritical professors of pharisaical piety, illiterate, intolerant and bigoted," was a mistaken one, in the opinion of both Judge Pattangall and Dr. Moody, who declared that they shared these qualities only as citizens in an age "when illiberality, intolerance and bigotry were the predominant characteristics of every people, every church and every sect," and were tolerant and mild by comparison with their contemporaries.

America had been built, Judge Pattangall said, upon the aim of these people, which was "to grow and prosper, to dig deep and lay a foundation upon which those who followed them could rear an edifice dedicated to wealth, education, culture, art, to all of those material, ethical and spiritual things which men love to think of as a heritage for their descendants.

**Made America Possible**

"Because they lived and labored as they did and because of what they lived and labored for, America was made possible," he said. "New England blood, New England brains, capital produced and conserved by New England industry and thrift have had a great part in the creation and maintenance of the nation and in giving it world leadership.

"There are 30,000,000 of these descendants living in America today,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## Shorter Week Declared Need of Cotton Mills

SALEM, Mass. (AP)—A shorter work week is necessary to the prosperity of the cotton industry in the belief of Ernest N. Hood, treasurer of the Pequot Mills.

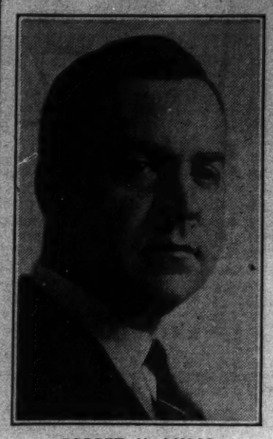
Mr. Hood, in a statement issued in connection with a meeting of the board of directors of the mills Dec. 23, urged a universal 48-hour week.

"This is an age of mechanization," he said, "of constant improvement in machinery and efficiency and of great overproduction. The solution of the problem as far as textiles are concerned is the shorter work week."

Discussing the prospects for the new year, he expressed a belief that "1931 will be a much better year than 1930, yet so long as there remains a large overcapacity to produce I fear there will be more or less constant condition of unprofitableness in our industry," he said.

"In the textile industry," the statement said, "a universal 48-hour week would produce all of the goods required. With production and consumption balanced it would be possible for prices to reach a figure to insure profitable operation. Such a schedule of labor would give full employment to more and place mills again on a profitable basis."

*He Handed a Weapon to Insurgent Group*



ROBERT H. LUCAS

## Lucas Incident Raises Issue of Party Loyalty

### Insurgents Accuse Administration of Covert Attack on Group

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Once again the Republican Party is at odds within itself over the issue of regularity.

Ever since the unsuccessful independent presidential candidacy of the elder La Follette in 1924, the question of party regularity has disturbed and embarrassed Republican leaders. Following the defeat of Mr. La Follette, the Republican leadership then in control read him and his supporters out of the party and deprived them of their places on congressional committees.

But two years later, following severe reverses in the off-year elections in which William M. Butler, former Republican Senator from Massachusetts, and prime mover in the "disciplinary" policy, was himself defeated, Republican floor managers of the Senate had to make their peace with the insurgents in order to retain control of the chamber.

The 1924 bolters were not only restored to their full committee rights, but were given increased recognition by representation on the Senate Committee on Committees. In the 1928 presidential race President Hoover made a special effort to win Progressive backing and largely succeeded in doing so.

His most effective support came from Progressive quarters. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, were among the most powerful campaign factors on the Republican side in the 1928 issue, and others of the Progressive bloc did effective work.

Three of the group, however, bolted their party candidate and supported the Democratic nominee. They were George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin. None of them was taken to task for their action. To the contrary, Mr. Norris succeeded to the chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Mr. La Follette, besides being made chairman of the Senate Manufactures Committee, obtained places on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Finance Committee, two of the major committees of the chamber.

**Hoover Puts Foot Down**

Following his election, President Hoover made it clear that he desired no repetition of the 1924 action. Whatever had happened in the campaign he considered a closed incident. The insurgents, on their part, were in a far different position from that in 1924. Then they were defeated and in

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

## Soviet Leaders Urge Food Control; Would Cut Supplies to Opponents

MOSCOW (AP)—The Communist party is proposing to revise the entire food distribution system of Russia, according to a resolution published Dec. 23 by the central committee of the party. Its prime object, beyond removal of sabotage agents, boring from within, appeared to be provision of more food for the stinted millions in areas far from agricultural centers.

The resolution criticizes the Commissariat of Internal Supply, describing its work as unsatisfactory, reporting that the "meat and vegetable trusts are clogged with anti-Soviet agents, 48 of whom recently were shot."

It asserts that the coöperative agencies must be "cleaned out from top to bottom," and it details 100 trusted members of the central committee and others to the provinces under orders to reorganize the meat and vegetable supply system.

In spite of its achievements, the coöperative system "has not yet abolished bureaucracy and the spirit of private trade," the resolution asserts, declaring that the "coöperatives must establish such forms of food distribution as will correspond with the general problems of socialistic construction."

"The class principle in distribution," it continues, "must be enforced more vigorously and distribution of products must help to stimulate and encourage socialistic forms of labor."

This last means in effect that only those who work and give wholesouled coöperation to the Communist policies will eat.

The central committee indorsed the system of the "closed shop," an establishment at which only the workers of certain factories, unions and societies are permitted to make purchases, and urged that the closed shop principle be extended.

"Distribution," the resolution said, "must help to increase the productivity of the worker and to combat desertion from the labor front."

"The coöperative system," the committee declared, "must be thoroughly purged and its staff renewed. Workers must be installed instead of wreckers. The cultural growth of the masses and the abolition of unemployment place before the coöperative agencies the problem of gradual conversion of the food supply system from individual forms to those of collective consumption.

"All restaurants must be placed under the control of the workers themselves, food must be improved, prices reduced and wasted time eliminated in order to stimulate socialization of food distribution and to abolish domestic preparation of meals.

"Be unreconcilable to the Lefts, the Rights and to all other forms of opportunism," the resolution urges. "Put your shoulder to the wheel so that the true policies of Communism may live and that the deviations of subversive elements may be crushed. We must rid the Soviet of these elements from top to bottom."

## HOOVER SAYS FEDERAL JOB PAY STAYS UP

### President Promises High Wages on All Contracts for Government

### FARM CONSTRUCTION IS URGED BY WOODS

### Executive Lists Activities to Aid Agriculture and the Unemployed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Definite assurances were given by President Hoover on Dec. 23 that the highest local wages would be paid to workers on government contracts.

The President pointed out that one of the major results of his business conferences in November, 1929, was the promise of industrialists that they would not attempt to cut pay scales during the depression. The Government, the President declared, will obviously do everything within its power to uphold that agreement.

When the $116,000,000 emergency construction measure was under consideration in Congress the Senate inserted a provision requiring government contractors to pay the highest local wage scale and to employ only local workers. Republican leaders of the House refused to accept the clause and the Senate receded.

The President's declaration was an assurance that on government jobs there would be no cut-rate labor employed.

The President distributed a detailed statement of the activities of the Federal Government in increasing employment and relief to agriculture during the new calendar year.

To arrive at such an estimate it was necessary to review the estimated expenditures of two fiscal years ending June 30, 1931, and June 30, 1932. The volume of construction work direct and indirect is estimated as follows:

ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEARS, JUNE 30,

Federal aid to highway construction—1928, $9,826,000; 1931, $115,860,000; 1932, $142,985,000.

Public buildings—1928, $33,404,000; 1931, $140,033,000; 1932, $147,706,000.

Rivers and harbors, public works—1928, $76,613,000; 1931, $138,100,000; 1932, $130,814,000.

Ship construction (including authorization for more naval vessels)—1928, $44,069,000; 1931, $100,791,000; 1932, $159,049,000.

Aircraft and air navigation—1928, $28,585,000; 1931, $29,221,000; 1932, $31,993,000.

Miscellaneous—1928, $100,000; 1931, $5,900,000; 1932, $13,314,000.

Totals—1928, $276,567,000; 1931, $530,486,000; 1932, $625,661,000.

To these figures, the President pointed out, must be added the emergency appropriations for still further acceleration of public works already authorized by Congress, which moneys will be spent during the calender year 1931, as follows: Highways, $90,500,000; rivers and harbors, public works, $25,500,000; total, $116,000,000.

The 6,000,000 farm owners and operators of the country were asked to coöperate in providing increased employment, in a statement issued Dec. 23 by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment.

The appeal was made through the heads of the National Grange, with a membership of 800,000; the National Coöperative Milk Producers Federation, with 345,000 members; the Dairymen's League, with 43,000 members; the American Farm Bureau Federation with 1,000,000 members; and the National Farmers Union with the 200,000 members. The coöperation of the editors of agricultural publications in every section of the country has also been sought.

The statement issued by Colonel Woods said in part:

"The committee has been informed by representatives of the farming groups of this country that in many areas such work as the construction and repair of farm buildings and facilities, private road building, ditching, repair of fences, repair and replacement of machinery, and many other projects, can be done economically during the winter months.

"The interest and coöperation of all those in a position to hasten such projects to relieve, by employment, the distressed persons of their neighborhood, is vital in meeting the emergency which will exist in many regions during the coming months. This committee is seeking the coöperation of all types of employers, public and private, and it feels that the great body of farmers in this country can do much to assist at this time."

## Legislation Is Sought on Reserve Fund Plan for Relief of Jobless

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A nation-wide system of unemployment reserve funds would be established under a legislative program sponsored by the American Association for Labor Legislation. The plan will be presented to 20 state legislatures this winter, according to announcement here Dec. 21. The bill, which was indorsed after consultation with leading economists and authorities on unemployment and labor legislation, would require all employers to set aside in reserve funds a small fixed percentage of the pay roll, in the same manner as under existing workmen's accident compensation laws.

Employees, when involuntarily unemployed, would receive a certain percentage of wages for a maximum of 13 weeks in a year, the administration of the plan being in the hands of employment stabilization boards provided for each industry, under general supervision of the state. Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the association,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

# STUDENTS' LACK OF ASSIMILATION CITED BY BUTLER

## Schooling Process Results Are Not Satisfying, Educator Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The greatest problem in American education is the lack of assimilation of the "rich and ample" material the schools and colleges provide, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, declared in his annual report to the trustees of that institution, made public Dec. 22.

At a time when expenditures for education have reached enormous sums, when physical provision is "quite endless in extent and variety," and the capacity and cultivation of educational leaders is greater than it has ever been before, the results of the educational process are "anything but satisfying," Dr. Butler declared.

"Put bluntly," he continued, "these are evidenced on the part of graduates of excellent schools and colleges by their bad and careless use of English, by their bad and careless manners and by their bad and careless standards of taste and interest. Apparently, much that is so richly poured out, over, and upon them, runs to waste and fails to fertilize as it should, those traits and powers and possessions which are the evidence of a liberal education. The increasing popularity of adult education also should be regarded as evidence that much that school and college have attempted to do has not been well done."

Drawing an analogy between the depression in the economic structure of the world and "the depression in the field of education," the report suggests that both these conditions may be due to a corresponding "lack of adjustment" between production and consumption.

"May it not be that here, too," he says, "capacity for production has outrun our powers of distribution and of educational consumption, and that as a result we have among our vast armies of students whole regiments, brigades and divisions of the educationally unemployed?

"Therefore, the pressing problem in present-day education, more especially in the United States, is to increase distribution and the power of consumption."

This failure in distribution and consumption, the report holds, is due in part, perhaps in the controlling part, to "the anti-philosophies and to the pseudo-psychologies which are so eagerly proclaimed, even by those in high place, and which when they have not caused entire misdirection of educational energy, have at least brought a vast amount of confusion and distress."

"Those who believe neither in mind nor in spirit," it continued, "may perhaps train animals, but they cannot possibly educate human beings."

The paragraphs of the report dealing with this apparent "lack of power of consumption" of educational opportunities, were of particular interest considered in connection with a preceding section in which Dr. Butler described the results of "the decline and fall of classical scholarship and classical teaching in American education."

While changed conditions of life and knowledge have made it impossible for classical studies to maintain their former dominance of the best type of secondary school and college education, the report says an "appropriate adjustment of their place in the educational program would have prevented the substantially complete downfall which has overtaken them."

This situation has resulted in "paralysis in the development of our national understanding and our national cultivation," it adds.

The future of the university college, the report says, "is reasonably secure, provided it can keep its independent place in the organization and be neither swallowed up nor overwhelmed by the neighboring professional and vocational studies and preparation."

# FEDERAL POWER BOARD TO REORGANIZE STAFF

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Three of the five members of the new Federal Power Commission were sworn into office Dec. 22. They were Dr. George Otis Smith of Maine, chairman; Marcel Garsaud of Louisiana and Claude L. Draper of Wyoming.

The other two members, Ralph B. Williamson of Washington and Frank R. McNinch of North Carolina, have returned home for the holidays. Organization can be completed by three members, however. Reorganization of the staff of the commission will be one of the first steps taken by the new commissioners, it was indicated.

# EVENTS TONIGHT

**Hotel Statler:** Dinner and meeting, Cooperative Novelty Shoe Company, Georgian Room and Parlor A. Supper and dance, Lee Higginson Trust Company, Parlors A and B.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Concert, Red Triangle Orchestra, Lobby, 7. Meeting, Beacon Club, Room F, 7:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Rehearsal, Club Choir, direction Prof. Warren W. Adams, auditorium, 8.

National Guard Association of Massachusetts: Dinner meeting, Army and Navy Club, 6:30.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by preparatory course students, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

**Theaters**

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: General Tour, Miss Schacht, 11.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

New England Historic and Genealogical Society: Motion picture, "Yorktown," Yale Film, 9 Ashburton Place, 2:30.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Lions Club, Parlor C. Luncheon, dance, Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Salle Moderne.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Weekdays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions, Durer's Life of the Virgin. Medals from the fifteenth centurr to the present day. Mediterranean embroideries, through Dec. 31. Prints of French ornament by Jean P. Pillement.

**Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge**—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court**—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4; admission free.

**Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain.** Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

**Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Block prints by Gustave Baumann.

**Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street**—Pencil drawings of New England subjects by Stanley Woodward. Through Dec. 27.

**Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street**—Russian objets d'art. Paintings, decorations and water colors by Myrtle Holm Smith and Irma Rene Koen.

**N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street**—Oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and brule prints.

**Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street**—Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists; mezzotints and etchings in color. Through Dec. 31.

**For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.**

# Copper Trade Reports Turn More Favorable

REPORTS from the copper trade have been more favorable the last few days. Copper buying abroad has been fair, and domestic demand also has shown some increase.

The price of the metal also is showing an improving trend. Copper has just been marked up ¼ cent to 10¼ cents a pound in the domestic market. The export price has been correspondingly advanced to 10.55 cents.

Some further advance is expected but the increase in price probably will be gradual.

# Dr. Hopkins Gives His Dry Attitude

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—Breaking a silence that has persisted throughout the long wet-dry controversy, Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, in a letter to the National Temperance Council in Washington, declared that he is opposed to the "whole theory of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Convinced of the necessity for temperance, he said he would not knowingly oppose any movement for it, and would support the amendment, if he believed "it could be made to work."

The council, which is representing all groups of temperance and prohibition advocates under the guiding hand of Ira W. Landrith, had written Dr. Hopkins requesting that he declare publicly his attitude toward the Eighteenth Amendment.

Explaining his previous silence on the ground that his views might create misunderstanding regarding the attitude of the college, and also that he hoped prohibition would prove conducive to temperance, Dr. Hopkins placed himself against the enactment of sumptuary laws.

Nevertheless he expressed his belief in the "indispensability of a theory and practice of temperance." "I would not knowingly argue against or oppose any movement," he said, "which made for temperance." He said further that he had hoped the amendment might develop benefits which he "could not foresee."

# *Theaters*

**"Babes in Toyland"**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Victor Herbert lives on in his gay and lilting melodies. What would radio do without his music? Twice we turned on a receiver casually on Sunday and both times his "March of the Toys" was being played from his "Babes in Toyland," revived on Dec. 20, 1930, at the Imperial Theater by the Shuberts, 28 years after its first presentation at the Majestic Theater (now the Cosmopolitan) in New York.

Milton Aborn has staged the presentation with a sure feeling for the tone of the piece, its kinship to the traditions of British Christmas pantomime. That these traditions have a perennial power to please was proved by the evident pleasure of the audience, and its astonishment at the swiftness of the evening's passing. For novelty there has been introduced the Singer Midgets, a troupe of little people who supplement the work of the regular personages by giving amusing echoes of the scenes in miniature, as when they sing the chorus of "I Can't Do That Sum" and form the front line in the "March of the Toys."

Applause for them ran highest in a penguin number and in a bit of Chinese sleight-of-hand entertainment. They finally turned up as a jazz band. A trio of elephants, surprisingly enough, fitted easily into the fantastic course of the story—yes, real, newly washed gray elephants, and a reindeer for the winter scene. Two white ponies gamboled about, too, once bringing in a miniature strong man, who went briskly through some Tom Thumb feats of strength.

The regular players, who did so much to evoke and maintain the Herbertian flavor, include Margaret Byers, Betty Byron, Jack Cameron, Robert Darrell, William Balfour and Dorothy Kane. The children are delighted with the performance, and their elders aren't bored for a minute, so fast is the pace of the fun and so enduring is the Herbert music.

**Boston Stage Notes**

The Copley Theater, closed since the departure of Mr. Clive, will be reopened Friday evening with a new American-manned stock company, directed by Cowles Strickland, formerly of the Stockbridge Players. The management promises American plays, with American players, all brought to Boston after Broadway successes. The first play will be Donald Ogden Stewart's comedy, "Rebound," with Walter Abell and Vera Allen leading the cast.

"The Street Singer," Boston's only current musical comedy, is in its fifth week at the Shubert.

St. John Ervine's amusing "The First Mrs. Fraser," will be presented at the Plymouth next Monday evening by Professional Players of Boston. A notable cast includes Grace George, A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith.

The Theater Guild will present, at the Tremont next Monday evening, G. Bernard Shaw's political travesty, "The Apple Cart."

"June Moon," satirical comedy of New York's "Tin Pan Alley," will begin an engagement at the Wilbur Jan. 5. Written by Ring Lardner and George Kaufman, it comes here from a long run on Broadway.

Cornelia Otis Skinner will give a program of her original monologues at John Hancock Hall on the evening of Jan. 15.

Mail orders for the two-weeks season of the Chicago Civic Opera Company at the Boston Opera House, beginning Jan. 26, are now being received at the office of the Boston-Chicago Opera Association at 234 Boylston Street. The repertory for the season was published in full in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 6.

# WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

**Boston and Vicinity:** Probably snow this afternoon and tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; fresh north and northwest winds, diminishing Wednesday; minimum temperature tonight 26 degrees.

**Southern New England:** Rain on the coast and snow or rain in the interior this afternoon or tonight; Wednesday cloudy; not much change in temperature; strong north east and north winds, shifting to northwest and west late tonight and diminishing Wednesday.

**Northern New England:** Snow tonight and probably Wednesday morning; not much change in temperature; strong northeast winds this afternoon and tonight, shifting to northwest and west on Wednesday and diminishing.

**Official Temperatures**

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | 8 a.m. Dec.23 | Max. Dec.22 | | 8 a.m. Dec.23 | Max. Dec.22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 26 | 36 | Memphis | 30 | 40 |
| Atlantic City | 34 | 40 | Montreal | 20 | .. |
| Boston | 33 | 42 | Nantucket | 36 | 46 |
| Buffalo | 24 | 28 | New Orleans | 38 | 46 |
| Calgary | 40 | .. | New York | 32 | 44 |
| Charleston | 38 | 44 | Philadelphia | 32 | 42 |
| Chicago | 20 | 28 | Pittsburgh | 26 | 32 |
| Denver | 20 | 40 | Portland, Me. | 28 | 38 |
| Des Moines | 20 | 26 | Portland, Ore. | 40 | 40 |
| Eastport | 34 | 38 | San Francisco | 46 | 56 |
| Galveston | 38 | 46 | St. Louis | 22 | 32 |
| Hatteras | 36 | 46 | St. Paul | 12 | 18 |
| Helena | 18 | 40 | Seattle | 42 | 46 |
| Jacksonville | 40 | 42 | Tampa | 42 | 46 |
| Kansas City | 24 | 28 | Washington | 26 | 36 |
| Los Angeles | 52 | 70 | | | |

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday 1:22 p. m., Wednesday 1:50 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

# MINERS ACCEPT 'SPREADOVER' IN LANCASHIRE AREA

## Heavy Majority Given on Temporary Schedule of Working Hours

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A big step toward solution of difficulties in the British coal industry is assured by decision of the Lancashire miners by 820 votes to 168 to accept the "spreadover" system of working hours as recommended by the National Industrial Board.

Hitherto Lancashire, holding the balance of all the coal fields of Britain, has voted against such sanction but the scales now indicate that the Miners Federation which has persisted in vetoing the spreadover must change its policy.

Although the threatened general coal strike of three weeks ago was averted—except for some 90,000 Scottish miners who ceased work one week—by temporary acceptance of the spreadover in defiance of the Miners Federation, yet the federation was upheld in a vote since then. There is general relief now that the anomalous situation has been cleared up.

Recommendations which the Lancashire miners have accepted are for a 7¾-hour shift—a compromise between eight and 7½-hour shifts—and a six-hour shift Saturday.

John M. O. Guirk, representative of the Lancashire Miners Federation, stated after the decision in his area: "This means in effect that the recommendations of the Prime Minister have been accepted for a temporary period of three months. It means the spreadover is accepted by the general majority and all threats of coal stoppage are out of the question in any part of the British coal fields. There is peace in the industry and I think the future looks bright."

Emanuel Shinwell, Secretary for Mines, however, pointed out that final settlement was not yet in view. He intends trying immediately to get conditions in South Wales and Scotland revised and he reminds the nation that a further revision of hours is due next July.

Arthur Cook, Secretary of the Miners Federation, declared a far better atmosphere has been established and the National Industrial Board, he anticipated, would be able to prepare a permanent agreement now that the crisis was removed.

# LEAGUE SECRETARY TOURS SOUTH AMERICA

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, passed through here on Dec. 20 en route to Buenos Aires on a South American tour.

After touring the city in the morning Sir Eric was guest at a luncheon given by Afranio de Mello Franco, Foreign Minister. Sir Eric sailed for Montevideo via Santos in the afternoon. He plans to visit Uruguay, Argentina and Bolivia during his South American tour.

# Wellesley College Raises Needy Fund

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The sum of $1900 will be contributed to the needy and unemployed by the faculty and students of Wellesley College, according to a report by Miss Mary F. Lichliter, general chairman of the Christian Association. This fund is the result of a recent two-day drive.

The report states that $1200 will be divided among welfare organizations, including the Morgan Memorial, the Boston Provident Association, the Associated Jewish Philanthropies, the Industrial Aid Society and the Salvation Army. The remaining $700 will be given to the superintendents of schools at Wellesley, Framingham and Natick to establish a milk fund to provide milk for those children who cannot buy their own milk during the winter.

Wellesley College as an institution is also aiding in unemployment relief. It has speeded up its building program. The administration building and the zoological laboratories are now under construction, employing about 200 men. Various improvements on the grounds employ 165 more men, while 300 maids, cooks and cleaning women are also kept busy.

# ANCIENTS DEDICATE BOX TO 1980 OFFICERS

Adequate national defense was the keynote of the speeches when 300 members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company met in Faneuil Hall on the night of Dec. 22 to pass down to the company's officers of 1980 a heritage of records and relics. Maj.-Gen. Fox Connor, commandant of the First Corps Area, declared that "the world outside the United States has more troops and more equipment than ever before, . . . and we are not justified in abolishing our preparations."

The ceremony was a corollary of the opening, in September, of a copper box sealed by officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1880. All phases of modern military activity were covered in the letters placed in the 1980 box. They included messages from President Hoover and Calvin Coolidge.

# 17 New Boston Firms Make 600 New Jobs

The diversity of new industries in Massachusetts is illustrated in the November review of the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, just issued. Six hundred employees were put to work in November by the 17 new manufacturing concerns in Metropolitan Boston. Products of these companies range from shoes to clothing to bakeries and meat packing firms.

A branch of the Warren Foundry & Pipe Company, one of the largest manufacturers of cast-iron pipe in the United States, has started operations at Everett, states the report. Producers of building blocks and bricks, book binderies, confectionary plants, laundries, a sign company and a leather refinisher, are included in the list, which brings the total of new companies established since Jan. 1 up to 191.

The Everett plant of the pipe manufacturer is the sixth foundry to be established by that concern, others being located in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Several new plants and other expansions on the part of industries already established are tabulated in the report. These include a wood-finishing plant in Jamaica Plain for Merriman Brothers, Inc., manufacturers of yacht blocks, megaphones and bushings. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has a large budget for new construction in 1931, says the report, which includes: electric generating station additions, $450,000; transmission lines, $500,000; substation and addition, $1,900,000; additional steam-heating stations and mains, $2,000,000; completion of general office building, $250,000; addition to distribution system, $5,000,000—a total of $10,100,000.

# Women for Juries Measure Is Filed

A bill which provides for the enlistment of women in jury service to take effect in 1932, was filed with the Clerk of the House on Dec. 22 by C. F. Nelson Pratt, Representative from Saugus, in behalf of F. W. Osborne, retiring Senator from Lynn.

The bill provides, with certain exceptions, that women shall be liable to serve as jurors to the same extent and subject, so far as is applicable, to the same exemptions as men with additional exemptions to nurses."

Any woman, however, desiring to be excused from jury duty may claim exemption under the provisions of the bill by a written notice sent to the sheriff of the county before the date of appearance. The officer summoning a woman for jury duty would be required to inform her of the provisions for exemptions and furnish her with a written or printed blank upon which to make such claim.

The bill further provides that those in charge of the courts on or before Oct. 1, 1932, shall provide adequate accommodations for women jurors.

# KAPPA TAU ALPHA CHAPTER ORGANIZED

The Boston University chapter of Kappa Tau Alpha, national honorary journalism fraternity, was organized Dec. 22 with seven journalism students and two members of the faculty as charter members. This chapter is the first New England branch of the fraternity to be organized. Excellence in scholarship, character and demonstrated journalistic ability are required for admission.

Prof. Harry B. Center, director of the Boston University department of journalism, and Max Grossman, instructor, are the two faculty members. The only undergraduate in the chapter is David Brickman of Dorchester, managing editor of the B. U. News, the student weekly. Emily L. Walsh '30, Winthrop A. McCarthy '30, Shirley Milliken '30, Bertha Bellar '29, Howard Keyo '30, and Dorothea Petersen '30 are the other student members.

# Boston Is Ready for Christmas Eve

Holiday cheer will radiate from Boston Common from 5:35 o'clock of the afternoon of Dec. 24, when Mayor Curley will light the huge tree, until midnight. The band stand, near which the tree has been placed, will be the center of activities. Carols will be heard, bands will play and the centuries-old salutation will be heard on a thousand tongues. Special lighting effects will transform the band stand and Frog Pond, as in former years.

The Citizens' Public Celebrations Association, in cooperation with J. Philip O'Connell, director, has arranged an extensive program. The church chimes of the city will join in the Christmas music. Strolling trumpeters will play carols in several parts of the business section, starting near the Old South Meeting House, at 7:30 p. m.

A group of 50 singers from the First Baptist Church, led by Leon E. Baldwin, in cooperation with the Boylston-Street Association, will visit points in Back Bay, leaving the Hotel Vendome at 7:30 p. m. and winding up at the Common to join in a special program at 10 o'clock.

A second group of trumpeters will start at City Hall late in the afternoon and visit Dock Square and the North and South Stations.

The Advertising Club of Boston will give shoes to about 500 poor children Christmas Eve, at the quarters of the A. G. Walton Company, 82 Lincoln Street. One hundred and ten orphans were guests of the operators and mechanicians at the Hubbard-Liberty-Hancock Exchanges in the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company's Harrison Avenue plant on Dec. 22.

**GASOLINE PRICE CUT**

Gasoline prices have been reduced 1 cent a gallon in New England by leading distributors. Filling station prices, exclusive of tax, in leading cities are as follows: Boston 13.5 cents, Worcester 14.3 cents, Springfield 14.5 cents, Pittsfield 14.8 cents, Portland 13.8 cents, and Providence 13.7 cents.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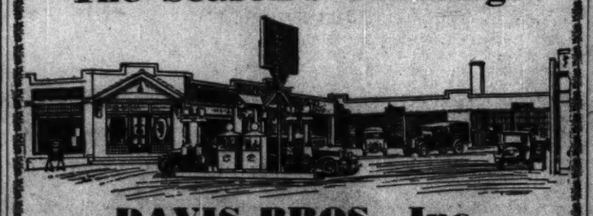
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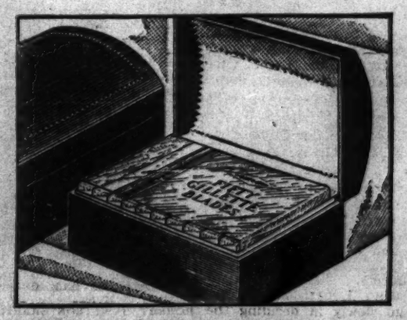
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# MANGANESE ORE TO TEST POLICY ON SOVIET GOODS

## Treasury to Consider Case of Alleged Dumping by Russians

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Manganese ore is the specific issu likely to test the Administration's attitude toward alleged dumping of Soviet products in the United States.

The Government's decision was brought one step nearer as the American Manganese Producers Association entered its reply to the argument of the American Iron and Steel Institute. The first briefs of the two parties already have been entered before the customs division of the United States Treasury. The Treasury, through Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary in charge of customs, recently issued a revised interpretation of its procedure on dumping, which applies specifically to Russian products. With the question of manganese ore from Russia now pending, and with the American Manganese Producers' Association charging dumping, it is probable that the first decision under the revised procedure will relate to this Soviet product.

The latest brief squarely joins issue between the big American iron and steel manufacturers, on one side, and the sponsors of a domestic manganese industry on the other.

Producers charge that Russian ore sent to America was produced at a cost of $23.97 a ton, and that it is being sold in this country for $12.50 a ton.

"A price almost 50 per cent less than cost of production cannot, under any circumstances," the brief states, "be considered a fair value." Bernard S. Barron, counsel for the association, further contends that this alleged difference in price clearly brings the ore within the range of section 201 (A.) of the law granting a preliminary embargo if "merchandise of such class or kind is being sold or is likely to be sold in the United States or elsewhere at less than its fair value."

The institute, on the other hand, favors import of cheap Russian manganese and thereby allies the Soviet trade with some of the greatest industrialists in capitalistic America. It contends that the association's estimate of 742,000 gross tons of manganese ore as the importation from Russia of 1930 is "greatly exaggerated." Institute officials "unhesitatingly affirm that there is no dumping of manganese ore into this country from Russia or any other country."

The institute attorneys further assert that "there is no manganese industry in the United States," and declared that in 1929 only about 7 per cent of the American consumption of manganese was furnished by domestic producers.

The Treasury Department is expected to go slowly in deciding the present case both because of its importance economically and as a precedent.

## Soviet Purchases More From America in 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Soviet purchases in the United States in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1930, were 38.6 per cent greater than in the preceding 12 months and three times those of five years ago, according to the Amtorg Trading Corporation, official agency of the Soviet Government.

More than four-fifths of the purchases during the last year consisted of industrial and agricultural machinery, the corporation said Dec. 20. The total purchases for the year aggregated $149,223,000. The analysis on which the statement was based will be printed in the forthcoming number of the Economic Review of the Soviet Union, published by the corporation.


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# Promotions in American Navy Approved by President Hoover

## Seven Captains Placed in Rank of Rear Admirals in List Recommended by Board of Selection Headed by Admiral Chase

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Promotion of 69 line officers in the United States Navy was approved Dec. 20 by President Hoover. Admiral J. V. Chase, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, headed the Board of Selection.

Captains promoted to rear admirals are:

WILLIAM CARLETON WATTS, Chief of Staff of the Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia.
YANCEY SULLIVAN WILLIAMS, aide for navy yard to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
JOSEPH KNEFLER TAUSSIG, commander of the battleship Maryland.
CLAUDE CHARLES BLOCH, commandant of the navy yards here.
EDWARD CLIFFORD KALBFUS, Chief of Staff of the battleship divisions of the battle fleet.
CLARK HOWELL WOODWARD, office of the Governor of the Panama Canal.
JOHN WILLS GREENSLADE, office of naval operations.

**Promoted to Captains**

Commanders promoted to captains with their present stations and home addresses follow:

EDWARD DAVIS WASHBURN JR., commander Division 12, destroyer squadrons, battle fleet.
F. F. ROGERS, staff Naval War College.
C. A. BONVILLIAN, board of inspection and survey, Navy Department.
E. A. WOLLESON, Northwestern University.
C. B. MAYO, instructor at Naval War College.
G. H. BOWDEY, Eleventh Naval District.
R. A. THEOBOLD, officer of naval operations, Navy Department.
W. L. BECK, commanding Nokomis.
G. L. SCHUYLER, Bureau of Ordnance.
THOMAS WITHERS, staff Naval War College.
HARRY LANGLEY, PENCE, navy yard division, office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
FRANK HAMILTON ROBERTS, commanding Altair.
ANDREW SAMUEL HICKEY, office of naval intelligence, Navy Department.
CHARLES CONWAY HARTIGAN, naval attache, American Legation, Peking.
GEORGE ANDREW ALEXANDER, in charge branch hydrographic office, Seattle, Wash.
ROLAND MUNROE BRAINARD, commanding Division 33, destroyer squadrons, battle fleet.
SHERWOOD AYERST TAFFINDER, commanding Sapelo.
JOHN TAYLOR GAUSS STAPLER of staff, Naval War College.
LESLIE BARRATT ANDERSON, executive officer, Nevada.
JOHN SIDNEY McCAIN, in charge recruiting, bureau of navigation, Navy Department.
MATTHIAS EVANS MANLY, aide on staff, commanding scouting fleet.
ALEXANDER SHARP JR., commander Mine Division One, mine squadron.
HOLLIS MOSELEY COOLEY, office of naval operations, Navy Department.
AUBREY WRAY FITCH, commanding Wright.
CHARLES FRANK RUSSELL, executive officer, West Virginia.

**Become Commanders**

Lieutenant commanders promoted to commanders are:

JOHN HOWARD WELLBROCK, Naval Reserve Officers Corps, Harvard University.
CLARKSON JOEL BRIGHT, commanding Simpson.
WILLIAM DOUGLAS KILDUFF, gunnery officer, Lexington.
STEWART ALLAN MANAHAN, Bureau of Engineering.
HERBERT OTTO ROESCH, Bureau of Ordnance.
JOHN FINDLAYE DONALDSON, commanding Dickerson.
WEBB TRAMMELL, office of naval intelligence, Navy Department.
CHARLETON EUGENE BATTLE JR., aide and flag lieutenant, staff, commander destroyer squadrons, battle fleet.
ROBERT MELVILLE GRIFFIN, gunnery officer, Colorado.
ROBERT HEWETSON SKELTON, aide and flag secretary staff commander-in-chief, fleet.
ALFRED GEORGE ZIMMERMANN, commanding Biddle.
ROGER WARDE PAINE, Bureau of Engineering.
DELAVAN BLOODGOOD DOWNER, the Pensacola.
OLIVER LODWICK WOLFARD, Mares Island.
ELLIS SPENCER STONE, Bureau of Navigation.
HARRY LLOYD MERRING, navy gun factory, Washington.
FRANCIS SANDERSON CRAVEN, Division of fleet training.
LYBRAND PALMER SMITH, Clexton.
WILLIAM DWIGHT CHANDLER Jr., Naval Academy.
HARRY WILBUR HILL, gunnery officer, Maryland.
BERHARD HENRY BIERI, Bureau of Navigation.
OSCAR CHARLES BADGER, Bureau of Ordnance.
JAMES CARROLL BYRNES Jr., Bureau of Ordnance.
ROBERT KING AWTREY, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.
HOWARD STAFFORD JEANS, executive officer, Denver.
EDWARD BENJAMIN LAPHAM, Commanding Smith Thompson.
EDGAR WILLIAM HANSON aide of staff commander-in-chief U. S. fleet.
DANIEL JUDSON CALLAGHAN, aide on staff commander battleship division, battle fleet.
FRANK JACOB LOWREY, naval R. O. T. C., University of California.
THOMAS BAXTER, board of inspection and survey, San Francisco.
WALTER ARTHUR RIEDEL, engineer officer Tennessee.
EDGAR RAYMOND McCLUNG, gunnery officer, Texas.
JOHN HOLMES MAGRUDER JR., navigator, Marblehead.
LEWIS WELLS COMSTOCK, Bureau of Engineering.
THOMAS SHORE McCLOY, staff, Naval War College.
YELL ST. LOUIS FAMPERIN, navy yard, Puget Sound.
FRANK CAREY McCORD, naval air station, Lakehurst.

# Trisecting of Arc Due to Ambition of Manufacturer

NEWTON, Mass. (AP)—A method for trisecting an arc or of dividing a circle, or a part of a circle, into any desired unit, was revealed Dec. 23 by Prof. Harold A. Zager, head of the mathematics department at Boston College. George A. Hurd, a Boston manufacturer, has the credit of originating the method which was completed in collaboration with Professor Zager.

Trisection of the arc is a problem that has puzzled generation after generation of students of geometry and mathematics. Bisecting an arc—cutting a curved line into two equal parts—was easily accomplished. Cutting the same curved line into three equal parts proved the stumbling-block. However, various methods were evolved.

These methods, Professor Zager said, have used the circle as the basis from which to work. The method worked out by himself and Mr. Hurd, he said, "is the only one using the square and angle only." He demonstrated the method by a few sweeps of the compass and the drawing of a few lines. Both are reticent about exact proof and detail because they plan to have the method copyrighted. They assert that it has broad application in navigation, range-finding at sea, and even in astronomy.

There is a human drama behind the announcement—the story of Mr. Hurd, a manufacturer, who was fired with the ambition to solve this ancient problem, and who laid aside his business 10 years ago to that end. At length, he evolved the present theory, based upon square and angle instead of the circle—a method in which the previous theory based upon the circle only, was reversed. He met Professor Zager last fall, described his ideas, and convinced the professor that he had achieved an important discovery. Together, they perfected the remaining details.

# HOOVER SAYS FEDERAL JOB PAY STAYS UP

(Continued from Page 1)

said. While the bill will be introduced at first in only 20 states, the aim of the association is eventually to make the move nation-wide, Dr. Andrews said.

"As an American plan," he said, "it is built out of two successful American practices; first, the accepted sound business policy of setting up in prosperous years a reserve fund out of which dividends are paid when plants are idle; and second, workmen's compensation laws, which not only provide for the victims of industrial accidents, but also furnish a stimulus to accident prevention."

## $40,000,000 Transit Plan to Provide Employment

Indorsement of the proposed rapid transit extension program of the Boston Elevated Railway Company by cities and towns of the metropolitan area and recommendations of a special legislative commission for construction of a $883,000 fish pier at Gloucester, were Massachusetts' contributions to unemployment relief efforts Dec. 21.

The proposed projects promise work to hundreds of men throughout 1931, it was pointed out. The cities and towns ratified the proposed rapid transit extensions by 31 votes to 3, 27 being required for passing. The projects include subway connections between Rexbury and East Boston and extension of the Governor Square subway to Brighton via Commonwealth Avenue. The projects would involve expenditures of more than $40,000,000.

The commission appointed by the last Legislature to study the question of building a fish pier at Gloucester found the project a necessity. As one of the Commonwealth's most profitable industries, fishing should be promoted to the fullest extent, the commission pointed out. The Pound Island site was considered the most advantageous for the pier.

## Hoover Urged to Call Industrial Conference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The board of governors of the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations of America ratified on Dec. 20, a resolution passed by delegates at the annual convention just closed here, requesting President Hoover to call a national conference of industries to seek a way toward economic recovery.

The resolution also requests that as an alternative, or in addition, the President appoint a commission of representatives of business for the purpose of revolutionizing the operation of existing laws, "that we may ascertain whether it is possible . . to effect a more efficient coördination of industrial and commercial relations, to the end that such violent depressions in our economic and business life may be anticipated and lessened or prevented.

## Schedule Is Expanded

BELOIT, Wis. (AP)—W. C. Heath, vice-president of the Fairbanks, Morse Company, announced Dec. 22 that virtually all of the company's 2385 workers will be called back to approximately full-time employment Jan. 5. All departments except one will have full personnel, partly because of the transfer here of products formerly made at Three Rivers, Mich., and Indianapolis.


# AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

THE GREEN PASTURES — Pulitzer Prize Play
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATS. THIS WEEK: WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY & NEW YEAR'S WEEK: DEC. 30, JAN. 1, 2, 3.
MANSFIELD THEATER

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th Street and 6th Avenue
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Fri. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Wed. Eve., "THE CRADLE SONG"; Thurs. Eve., "ALISON'S HOUSE"; Fri. Mat., "PETER PAN"; Fri. Eve., "HEDDA GABLER."

THE ONLY $3 MUSICAL
BROWN BUDDIES
With
BILL ROBINSON, ADELAIDE HALL
Mats. Christmas Day & Sat. Best Seats $2.50
LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42nd St.
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"AN EVENING FULL OF BLISS AND CONTENT."—*Atkinson, N. Y. Times.*
GILBERT MILLER Presents HELEN HAYES in "PETTICOAT INFLUENCE"
EMPIRE Theatre, Broadway at 40th Street
Evs. 8:50 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
Elizabeth, the Queen
GUILD THEATRE
52nd Street, West of Broadway
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Fri. and Sat. 2:40

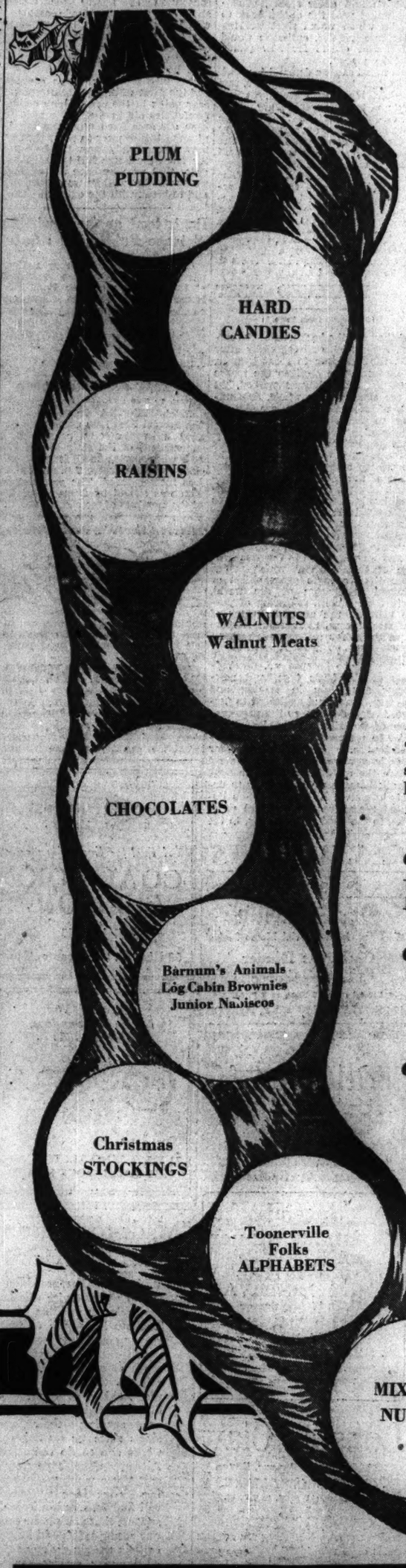
A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
Roar China — LAST WEEK
GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th West of 8th Avenue
Evenings 8:50. Matinees Fri. and Sat. 2:30



A&P — ESTABLISHED 1859 — "WHERE ECONOMY RU

# Christmas

WE don't drag home the Yule log any more at Christmastime, but it's really fun to shop at the A&P for "the makings" of a Holiday feast. So many tempting things to eat, such really good things, too,—and best of all, even the most gift-flattened purse will not be strained by A&P money-saving prices.




*and we suggest---*

## Fancy Nuts
Soft shelled walnuts and the large budded ones; also mixed nuts, including almonds, filberts, Brazil nuts.

## Walnut Meats
These are Diamond packed in seal-tight cans—shells are removed and meats are ready for your cakes.

## Hard Candies
There is a large assortment of fancy hard candies now ready in moisture-proof, cellophane pound bags.

## Chocolates
Here is a gift for any member of the family . . . a fancy Christmas packed gift box of Milco Special Chocolates.

## Plum Pudding
A Christmas dinner is incomplete without that traditional Christmas Plum Pudding—A&P has many brands.

## Ginger Ales *and* Grape Juice
for your holiday guest—be sure to get a dozen bottles

## Glacé-Lemon, Orange & Citron Peel

# TURKEYS
*A&P Selected—Famous for Quality*

Tender, plump young birds, raised for the Christmas market; fresh dressed and shipped to A&P in perfect condition. Thousands have already been ordered by customers who had A&P turkeys for Thanksgiving. Order yours at any A&P store.

*all A&P Food Stores have a fresh supply*
**Fruits and Vegetables** Specially selected for your holiday feast.

*and don't forget---a loaf of*
## Grandmother's Bread

*other suggestions---for every day too---*

**Ann Page Preserves** in a pound jar
**Fruit for Salad** Del Monte's
**Del Monte Raisins** seeded or seedless
**Mince Meat** several brands
**Fruit Cakes** in pound and 2-pound size
**Olives** either plain or stuffed
**Encore Mayonnaise** several sizes
**Bell's Poultry Seasoning**
**NBC Cookies for the Children**
**Dromedary Dates** packaged
**Canned Vegetables** and **Canned Fruits** to complete your holiday menu

**Sparkle** a pure fruit gelatine dessert
**Pickles** sweet, mixed, sour and dill
**Spices** a full variety for Christmas
**Cranberry Sauce** Ocean Spray
**Marashino Cherries** in a jar

# A&P FOOD STORES
*of NEW ENGLAND*

# Higher Salary for Unskilled Urged as Means to Balance Production and Consumption

(Continued from Page 1)

nution of purchasing power, thus prolonging the period during which consumption is trying to catch up.

It is obvious, then, that the real cause of the present stagnation in trade is not that productivity has failed to increase. It is not, as many would have us believe, that the standard of living has risen faster than our power to produce. Such arguments could be answered by the sales manager of any factory or by any farmer; they would reply in one voice, "We could soon double our output if there was an effective market."

The only solution of the problem, then, is to increase consumption, and the best way to start is where it is most needed, namely with the lowest paid workers. Because of the simplification of machines, output is no longer so much a matter of skill. There are jobs for the dullest, and this unskilled labor is as necessary for the production of wealth as the work of the highly skilled artisan. The latter being relatively scarce will always receive higher wages, but the easiest way to bring consuming up to producing power is to raise the wages of this lowest class to the economic level, leaving other wages to be determined at a higher rate by the demand for skill.

**Minimum Wage Scale**

In a word. The solution of the whole difficulty is to establish a basic minimum wage, this wage to be relative to the economic productive power of the country in question and sufficiently high to balance the supply of commodities.

As has been shown the competition of one employer with another must result in reducing wages to subsistence level no matter what quantity of goods there is to be consumed, or how much a man harnessed to a machine can produce. Certainly for a time one employer, due to his superior efficiency over his competitors, may be able to pay relatively higher wages than his competitors, but once their standard has risen to his own, the battle for markets results in first one and then another lowering wages to get a temporary advantage, the net result being that both suffer from the reduced purchasing power of the community.

We are thus driven to the conclusion that the only way of fixing a uniform minimum wage high enough to utilize the capital facilities of a country to the full is by agreement having the binding force by law. In England where wage rates are already determined in many industries by wage boards, the theory of a minimum wage is already accepted. All that is required is the establishment of a national board, composed of representatives of the federations of employers in industry and agriculture, representatives of labor and representatives of the Government.

The statistics required for the correct determination of the productive power of the country could either be obtained from a special secretariat established for the purpose, or more probably from the Board of Trade. The decisions of this National Wages Board would have the force of law even to the decisions of the trade boards established under the Acts of 1908 and 1918.

In the United States acts forming minimum wage commissions for the purpose of fixing and enforcing minimum wage rates have been held unconstitutional, but the necessity of raising wages uniformly throughout the country is so essential for the very life of the community and to the successful prosecution of trade that it seems possible that employers could voluntarily associate to effect a raising of wages to their economic limit.

**Other Costs Involved**

There may be many who are dubious as to the effect of raising wages. They will fear that a rise in wages must automatically increase prices and therefore not only will real wages not be increased at all, but the purchasing power of those dependent on dividends and rents will be lessened. This would not be the case, as the retail price of an article is made up of cost of raw material, labor cost, overhead charges and selling costs.

Material costs, of course, must vary very considerably with the article, but every invention of improved machinery lowers labor cost in relation to overhead. Selling costs are very seldom less than 100 per cent on works costs, and in the case of fancy articles, market garden produce, etc., are often very much more.

The following figures may be taken as typical and will serve to illustrate the effect of, say doubling wages: The retail price of an article is £1 ($5), material is 2s. (50c), labor 4s. ($1) overhead 4s. selling costs including advertising, travelers' salaries, wholesale and retail discounts 10s. ($2.50).

Now suppose wages generally are doubled, resulting in double the sale without any extra sales effort. Material remains 2s. Labor cost becomes 8s., overhead charges per unit would be reduced to at least 3s.—unless of course the factory was working at full load before, which would not have been the case—selling costs per article are reduced to 6s. Thus the article could be sold for 19s. 6d. and show 6d. (12 cents) more profit. That wages would also be raised in the warehouse and shops would not affect the argument, as the extra cost would be more than saved by the extra turnover caused by enlarged demand.

The manufacturers of luxury articles would also benefit, as the increased profits of the manufacturers of articles of general use would enable them to purchase more luxury goods.

The same argument is equally valid in the case of agriculture. An increase of wages in agriculture might increase prime costs, because overhead is not proportionably so high as in manufacture, but the increase in demand for the final products of agriculture would so reduce selling costs that the final price to the consumer would show no increase.

But some may say, this we agree. The raising of wages need not increase prices, but will not manufacturers and traders use the increase in wages as an excuse to raise prices? Manufacturers and traders are already getting as much profit as they can, but they are limited to a certain percentage because if, for any reason, they can raise prices and get a larger profit than the general rate of interest plus a percentage for risk, more capital will flow to that industry to bring the level down.

**Must Not Go Too Far**

Competition would be quite sufficient to prevent an arbitrary increase in prices, so long as the Wages Board did not go too far and fix a minimum wage that increased the purchasing power of the nation above its capital facilities at the time.

A rationalization of distribution would be the inevitable result of high wages. Small shopkeepers would close down, finding it more profitable to work in the factories; the remaining shops would do double the turnover at hardly any extra cost, thus the cost of distribution would be enormously reduced. More and more of the population would gradually be absorbed into productive industry from selling and advertising.

Once the basic minimum wage is accepted, it must be protected. It should apply equally to women as to men, otherwise men would be displaced by women in the factories and the whole benefit of the minimum wage be lost. Girls and boys should be guided into occupations where they can learn a trade and be kept from the "blind alley" jobs. There are, unfortunately, plenty of men unequipped for anything different than the light repetition work so often done by girls and boys who should be undergoing training of educational value.

But not only must the high wages instituted by law be protected from inside competition, but they must equally be protected from the cheap labor of countries which have not yet raised the level of their wages. The whole justification for raising wages is lost if those wages are spent on goods manufactured by cheap foreign labor. High wages are only possible where high consumption keeps overhead and selling costs per unit down.

The industry of a country must inevitably shrink if the high wages paid to its workers are spent on goods imported from factories paying lower wages. The simplest and most effective way of protecting the high-wage-paying home industries is by means of a tariff, the fundamental determining the height of this tariff being the difference between foreign wage rates and those operating in the home country.

**Much Trade Foreign**

In England, however, a relatively high percentage of the total trade of the country is foreign. Much of this is vital to its needs. How can it solve its unemployment problem by raising wages to the economic capacity of the country and at the same time compete in foreign markets with countries paying lower wages? The problem though real is not insuperable.

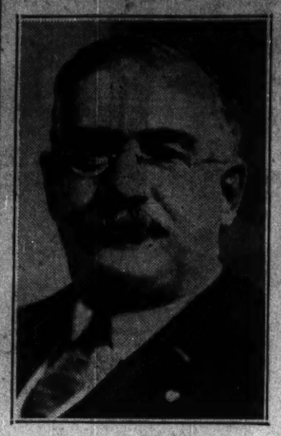
As previously explained a tariff would be necessary to make competition from abroad fair to its high-wage-paying industries. The revenue from this tariff would be used exclusively to subsidize the high wages paid in the exporting industries, the amount of the subsidy being determined by the difference in the wage rates paid by those industries and the wage rates of foreign competitors.

In this way foreign markets could be held. At the same time manufactured goods, which, made by mass production methods and owing to the high overhead charges, can only be made cheaply when there is a large market, would benefit so by the enormous home demand that high wages would actually lower their price. This is well illustrated by the United States which exports its motor-cars, typewriters, cash registers and so on throughout the world, although paying 75 per cent more in real wages than England and more than double that of many of its competitors.

What would be the effect of such legislation as has been suggested? As soon as it was known that a high minimum rate was to be established, retailers would order stocks, wholesalers would pass the orders back to factories which would start working on larger schedules, optimism would be felt and orders for new plants would be placed.

This would cause a demand for steel, and so right back to the supplies, raw materials, more men would be engaged and the ball would start rolling at once. Banks would have to advance credit, but increased velocity of money would make it unnecessary to issue any extra quantity. Banks would be paid back by retailers from the money issued as wages the week before. The trade depression and the unemployment problem would begin to disappear from the first, and shareholders, management and labor, all would gain.

## Maine Jurist Praises New England Heritage



Keystone
WILLIAM R. PATTANGAL.

## STANDARD SET BY PURITANS IS BELIEVED BEST

(Continued from Page 1)

and they are the backbone of the nation. After 1850, and especially after 1880, the tide rose to great heights, so that in some sections the native stock was completely submerged, but in the country as a whole, descendants of the early settlers are still the class to whom the nation looks for guidance.

"If this nation is to endure, if this Government is to live, it must be by the rebirth and growth and maintenance of the spirit in which it originated. It must be because New England ideals become and continue to be its ideals. It must be because the immigrants and the descendants of immigrants who have come to our shores to share our heritage join with us and we with them in the preservation of that America which means more than a mere geographical or political subdivision of the world, more than a mere gathering of people bent on the accomplishment of selfish purposes, more than a mere opportunity for self-aggrandizement.

**Radical and Progressive**

"It must be because we, descendants of the basic type, and newcomer alike join in making and keeping this a land dedicated to justice, to fair dealing, to the preservation of the right to equal opportunity, to personal independence, limited by the needs of and demand for orderly government; because we set above the ambition of one the good of all; because we are willing to devote ourselves as our ancestors devoted themselves, to practical progress, to the good of humanity, to the building up of the highest type of civilization, to the cause of civic righteousness."

Dr. Moody declared that the essential thing about the Puritans was that they were "radical, insurgent, progressive and liberal," with the courage "to break from their past with a violence which the world has never seen since their time.

"We are not true to them when we imitate their furniture any more than we would be showing their indomitable spirit by adopting obsolete styles of dress that they wore," he said. "Our fidelity to them can only be demonstrated by our spirit of adventure; our reverence can only be attested by our willingness to break from accepted methods of doing things. If, as I claim, our forefathers actually were liberal, radical, and insurgent, their descendants, if they are descendants in spirit, will be insurgent, liberal, and radical."

Dr. Moody scored the element of cynicism and bitterness in America's present-day estimate of the leaders and deeds of its past. It was easy, he said, to overestimate the religious aspect of the Puritan migration "across the Atlantic in a cockleshell" at the expense of the economic and political impulses that also prompted it.

"They believed in freedom as it has been given to few generations of men," he continued. "Theirs was a conception of liberty for which struggle had to be made and for which a price had to be paid—not any easy thing. They were never for one moment in danger of confusing liberty with license as their descendants have been.

"My plea is for the same courage and the same willingness to desert the easy paths in the present-day as our forefathers did in theirs. We need to keep our eyes fixed upon the beginnings of this country in order that we may distinguish between the true and the false, the letter and the spirit, in order that we may have the courage we need, the willingness to venture and to break with the outworn good."

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Dorothy A. Talmadge, Oakville, Conn.
Mrs. Margaret Nutting, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Allyn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, West Medford, Mass.
K. Saito, Tokyo, Japan.
J. Hoshino, Tokyo, Japan.

**SUNDAY SPORTS FAVORED**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—In a report of the Special Blue Law Committee just filed with the city council here, amendment of the state law of 1794 to legalize sports and all forms of outdoor recreation after 2 p. m. Sunday was recommended. The recommndation was signed by four out of five of the members of the committee.

# INDIA'S CLASSES TELL DELEGATES TO STAND FAST

(Continued from Page 1)

Sind, one of the four great ports in British India, as his outlet to warm water.

**Concessions Necessary**

The Hindus are willing to concede a reserved representation to Moslems on a basis of joint electorates. They argue that joint electorates will be the beginning of the end of communal feeling. If a Moslem seeking election to one of the Legislatures has to court Hindu as well as Moslem suffrages the less bigoted and less communal Moslems will be elected.

To this the Moslem fundamentalist replies that lukewarm Moslems who have to consider Hindu constituents will be no true representatives of their community.

In conclusion both parties know that if they make the slightest concession they will have to face attacks from their own Orthodox communities when they return to India. They realize, however, that this will be a lesser evil than having to meet an India disappointed because they have not brought back self-government.

There are minor points over which both sides are wrangling, such as the question whether Moslems in the Punjab, where they are 56 per cent of the population, shall accept 51 per cent representation with joint electorates which some Hindus offer, or stick to their present 49 per cent representation with separate electorates. But main questions at issue are erection of Sind into a separate province and substitution of joint for separate electorates.

**Proposed Basis Unacceptable**

The Prime Minister is sensible that the proposal that 20 per cent of all representation everywhere should be on an entirely noncommunal basis and that the present system of division of representation among religions and classes should be confined to the remaining 80 per cent, will not be accepted.

All this has brought the conference to a deadlock. Dealing in committees with subsidiary matters, however important, seems frivolous while no progress can be made with this central problem. The parties concerned are going round and round like squirrels in a cage.

Without assurance of a responsible government at the center as well as in the provinces, neither Moslem nor Hindu dare make any concession. Concessions will mean anger of their own community in any case; they must make sure of their price before they sacrifice their individual peace.

The Prime Minister can hardly support self-government before the British Parliament if it is granted on such an undemocratic basis as that provided by the writing of India's religious divisions into its very constitution. Nevertheless, we shall see even this deadlock resolved, for none of the parties desires continuance of the present impossible situation in India.

## British Premier Appeals for Minorities' Decision

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, presiding at the Round Table sub-committee on minorities here Dec. 23, made a strong appeal to the Hindu and Moslem delegates to sink intercommunal differences in the interests of the new Constitution.

"Settlement of the minorities question," he said, "is essential to the political progress of India, and that is not alone the British view. I am sure it is the view held by every enlightened Indian, irrespective of the community to which he belongs or the interests with which he is specially concerned."

Mr. MacDonald also said. "There is no use in your working for an Indian constitution and asking any outside authority to settle what is one of the essential conditions of the successful working of that constitution."

A number of speakers, including the two women delegates, made similar appeals. "Your object," said Mrs. Shah Nawaz, "is to be masters in your own home. Now that the time for realization of that hope has come is it wise that you should remain divided in your own ranks? As sisters we expect you, as daughters we beg you, as mothers we demand you to come to a settlement."

The conference adjourned Dec. 23, reassembling Dec. 29.

**ST. PAUL ROAD ORDERS**

NEW YORK—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad has placed orders for 1,700,000 cross ties for delivery in 1931. The orders represent an expenditure of approximately $1,400,000.

## Ship Built in 1835 Holds Trade Record

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Brilliant, of Eastport, Me., built in 1835, only 22 years after Robert Fulton's Clermont steamed up the Hudson, is the oldest documented vessel under continuous record in the Commerce Department's Bureau of Navigation.

The David, owned by Leo P. Flusch, of Catskill, N. Y., also built in 1835, is a close contender for the record. The official number of the Brilliant is 2075 and that of the David 4741. The latest number awarded by the bureau to an American vessel was 230,417. While not an accurate index, the difference in these two numbers roughly indicates the number of ships built and operated by American owners since 1835.

The Brilliant, at present owned by the Seaport Navigation Company, of Eastport, is built of sturdy north wood timbers. It has given up its sail rig and now uses a small motor. Beams and boards of its hull have been repaired many times. The David had its hull lengthened to conform to modern styles but it has never entirely overcome its homely, yet husky lines, the bureau says.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BEGINNING December 31, these advertisements from Southern England and Wales will be published on Wednesday of each week instead of Tuesday as heretofore.

# LUCAS INCIDENT RAISES ISSUE OF PARTY LOYALTY

(Continued from Page 1)

a helpless minority. But in 1928 they were far from defeated, and the Senate alignment was such as to make them more or less the balance of power on the question of organization. They demanded, and received, increased committee recognition and the question of bolting by three of their number was overlooked.

As the Administration became effective there soon developed a widening breach between the President and the insurgent group, which finally took the form of a definite coalition with the Democrats to oppose and contest Administration policies. By the time the 1930 state and congressional campaigns got under way the insurgents were all openly assailing the Administration and actively campaigning against it.

They repeatedly charged that the Administration was endeavoring to encompass the defeat of those of their number up for reëlection. Mr. Norris asserted that as the leader of the group, he was being particularly singled out for Republican opposition, and when in the election contest state Republican leaders openly bolted him for his Democratic opponent, he cited their action as full confirmation of his accusations.

Mr. Norris was reëlected for his fourth consecutive term by a large majority. He returned to the capital demanding consideration of a legislative program at the forthcoming short session, or compelling a special session of the new Congress to deal with the matters. He was supported by his insurgent colleagues in this program, and so concerned did Republican congressional leaders become over the situation that they gave out assurances that the matters enumerated by the Progressive would be permitted to come up.

**Insurgents Were Defiant**

Nothing was said about party regularity. The insurgents were in a defiant mood, and congressional Republican leaders, particularly in the Senate, were none too cordial to the President themselves. In fact, as the short session wore on, the most significant political development was the open troubled relations between the President and Senate Republican leaders.

It was in this atmosphere that the cry of regularity was raised—and so far has failed to be taken up except by the insurgents themselves who militantly challenged the Administration to oust them.

The issue arose from the unexpected disclosure by the Senate Campaign Fund Investigating Committee, which has been scrutinizing the Nebraska election for several months, that Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican Na- and secretly sent to the State campaign literature in opposition to Mr. Norris.

The discovery raised a furore in the Senate and the insurgents immediately demanded the resignation of Mr. Lucas. Under oath before the committee Mr. Lucas admitted that he had financed the literature, but insisted that he had done so on his own responsibility because of his deep objection to Mr. Norris' insurgency. The $4000 necessary to pay for the literature used he had obtained in a loan from a Washington bank. This loan note, he testified was not indorsed by any one.

**Bank Man Tells Story**

On Dec. 22 the committee heard Wade H. Cooper, president of the Commercial National Bank of Washington, from which Mr. Lucas obtained the money, and he declared that the $4000 loan was secured by a $40,000 deposit of the National Committee and marked "special" made on Oct. 23, five days after Mr. Lucas had ordered the printing. Mr. Lucas obtained his loan on Dec. 3, 1930.

The letter from the National Committee authorizing the $4000 loan was signed by Mr. Lucas. Mr. Cooper also testified that the special fund was available to withdrawals by only two men, James R. Nutt, treasurer of the National Committee, and Mr. Lucas. Mr. Lucas obtained his loan, Mr. Cooper said, through James B. Reynolds, a vice-president of the bank and a former treasurer of the Republican National Committee. He got the money in cash.

The establishment of this connection between Mr. Lucas' attempt to defeat Mr. Norris and the National Committee was received with emphatic "I told you so's," from the insurgents. They declared that the disclosures substantiated their charges that the Administration had endeavored to defeat them and had carried on its activities secretly and unfairly.

The committee immediately laid plans to pursue the ramifications of Mr. Lucas' campaign activities. For the time being the committee will continue further inquiries into the matter through private investigators, but following the holiday recess Mr. Nutt will be questioned as well as other Administration leaders, including some members of the White House personnel.

It is the purpose of the insurgents to prove that the President was behind the plan. They insist that no "subordinate" would engage in such operations on his own responsibility. The charge is now made by them that a survey of Idaho, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota was made by the Administration with the object of opposing the incumbent insurgent Senators.

**Found Borah Too Strong**

Information is understood to have come to William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, that his State was canvassed on the question of opposing him, but the matter was dropped when it was found he was too strong. The defeat of William H. McMaster (R.), Senator from South Dakota, is now being laid to the covert hostility of the Administration.

Mr. Lucas is taking a challenging attitude in the matter. On Dec. 22 he issued a statement raising the almost forgotten regularity issue and calling for the repudiation of the insurgents. It is definitely known that the statement was approved by the White House before it was issued. Publicly, however, the White House announced a "hands off" policy in the controversy. The incident is a "party matter," it was explained there.


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Fancy Native **Ducks** Lb **29c**

Rib or Chine---Any Weight Roast **Pork Loins** Lb **22c**

Whole or Half **Fresh Hams** Lb **23c**

**MINCE MEAT**
Friend's Can **23c**
None Such 2 Pkgs **25c**

**RAISINS**
Seeded 3 Pkgs **23c**
Seedless 3 Pkgs **21c**

**Ginger Ale** [CANADA DRY 3 Bots 50c] FINAST PALE DRY 12 Bots **95c**
**Mild Cheese** Whole Milk—Nice With The Pie Lb **25c**
**Dark Fruit Cake** English Style 18 oz Pkg **29c**
**Dromedary Dates** Pitted Pkg **19c**
**Ocean Spray** Cranberry Sauce 2 Cans **35c**
**Fruits for Salad** Del Monte Lge Can **31c**
**Marshmallows** Angelus Lb Pkg **19c**
**Bell's Seasoning** For Poultry Pkg **9c**
**Old Fashioned Cider** Gal Jug **35c**
**Currants** Fancy Quality 2 Pkgs **25c**
**Weston's Biscuits** English Quality Pkg **33c**
**Prize Bread** Electrically Baked Large Loaf **7c**

**HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS**
Common Crackers 2 Lb Pkgs **32c**
R&R Plum Pudding No. 1 Can **27c**
Cherries MARASCHINO STYLE 3 Sm Bots **25c**
Grape Juice RED WING Qt **35c**
Marrow Squash Lge Can **15c**

**HOLIDAY NUTS**
Walnuts DIAMOND BUDDED Lb **37c**
Walnuts STANDARD CALIFORNIA Lb **33c**
Mixed Nuts Lb **27c**
Walnut Meats 3 oz Jar **23c**
Pecan Nut Meats 8 oz Can **53c**

**HOLIDAY CANDIES**
Chocolates FANCY ASSORTMENT 2½ Lb Box **99c**
Chocolates SWEETHOME Lb Box **35c**
Chocolates FINAST Lb Box **45c**
Ribbon Candy 2 Lb Box **39c**
Hard Candies Lb Can **25c**

# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## KANSAS LOSES A STAR CENTER

### Basketballers, However, Are Versatile and Handle Ball Well

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan.—"The loss of J. A. Bausch '31, center, is a handicap to the chances of the University of Kansas basketball team in the coming Big Six season," said Dr. F. C. (Phog) Allen, when asked concerning the prospects for this year.

Coach Allen made it clear, however, that the Jayhawkers would give a good account of themselves, and would be in the running all the way. "The squad is versatile and handles the ball well," he said.

C. R. Thomson '30, last year's honor captain, is the only other regular missing this year. Thomson's loss will not be particularly great, however, for a mishap kept him out of most of the games last year. T. M. O'Leary '32, who took Thomson's place when the latter was forced from the team, is being used at one of the forward positions.

T. C. Bishop '31, all "Big Six" forward, is occupying the other forward position, and has shown even better form than he displayed last year. Bishop was high scorer of the team last season and a good floor man. W. A. Kraemer '33, sophomore star, is certain to see much service along with O. P. Rost '32, a last year's squad man.

**Coen a Possibility**

Among the other possibilities for the forward positions are: L. J. Skinner '31, W. F. Coen Jr. '33, C. V. Kent '32, and Kurt Riesen '33.

W. C. Johnson '33, All-American center from Oklahoma City high school, is getting the call at center. Johnson is a finished player around the basket, but his defensive work has been weak. F. C. Ramsey '31, letterman, and C. W. Ransom '32 are making strong bids for the position with the possibility of Ramsey being shifted to a forward place. L. E. Filkin '33 is the only sophomore candidate for the pivot position.

F. B. Cox '31, honor captain of the basketball team during his sophomore year and all "Big Six" guard last year, will team with L. E. Page '32 at the defensive positions. Cox is generally considered to be one of the greatest guards in the history of Kansas basketball. Page is a steady type of player who works well on both offense and defense.

The outstanding guard from the group of new men is R. J. Hale '32, who is also being worked at center. Hale is pushing Cox and Page hard and his alert play is expected to be of much value to the Jayhawkers. K. C. Johnson '32 is another new man of whom Coach Allen thinks highly.

**Other Guards**

The other candidates for guards are: Elmer Schaake '33, J. J. Brazil '33, B. R. Baker '31, squad man two years ago, and M. B. Kite '32.

"Kansas will change its style of play this year," said Coach Allen. "We shall employ a stratified transitional zone style of both offense and defense. The offense will be able to use either a slow or fast break in attacking a man-to-man or zone defense." The Kansas schedule follows:

Dec. 16—Washburn at Topeka; 20—Missouri at Kansas City; 30—Kansas Wesleyan at Salina.

Jan. 2, 3—Colorado at Denver; 5—Colorado at Boulder; 12—Oklahoma at Lawrence; 17—Kansas Aggies at Manhattan; 19—Nebraska at Lawrence; 22—Iowa State at Ames; 29—Missouri at Lawrence.

Feb. 3—Oklahoma Aggies at Lawrence; 7—Oklahoma at Norman; 14—Nebraska at Lincoln; 17—Kansas Aggies at Lawrence; 23—Iowa State at Lawrence; 27—Missouri at Columbia.

March 3—Creighton at Lawrence.

## BOBBY JONES IN 26 WEEKLY BROADCASTS

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Radio listeners of the nation will soon hear Bobby Jones tell just how golf shots should be executed.

The Atlanta author, motion picture player, lawyer, and king of golfdom Dec. 22 confirmed the signing of a contract with a pharmacal company, calling for 26 weekly broadcasts over a nation-wide hookup.

He will speak from [illegible] eastern standard time, each Wednesday.

"This will be my first appearance over the radio," Bobby said. "I hope we all have a lot of fun out of it."

Jones plans to make these short talks educational and entertaining, with the entertainment predominating. He will discuss his various shots and also tell interesting stories about the various tournaments in which he has participated.

**DRAFT FAVORED IN MID-WEST**

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Dale Gear, president of the Western Baseball League, Dec. 22 announced a telegraphic poll of members showed six clubs voting in favor of acceptance of the draft proposal of the major leagues, one not voting and one unheard from. The club not heard from was St. Joseph, a St. Louis Cardinal farm, which Gear said, undoubtedly would favor acceptance. Action of the Western League, one of the five non-draft leagues, followed that of the American Association in accepting the proposal.

**PURDUE ELEVEN ELECTS MILLER**

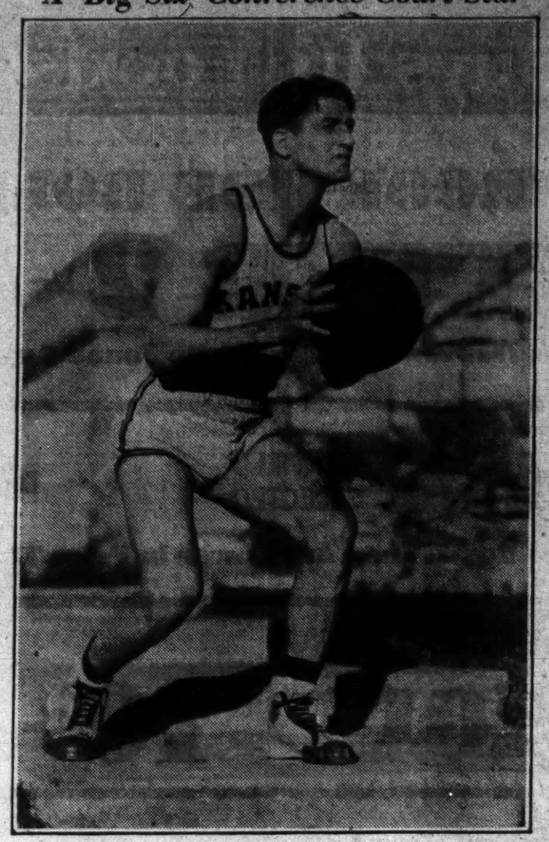
LAFAYETTE, Ind. (AP)—Charles L. Miller '33 of Marion, Ind., has been elected to captain the 1931 Purdue University football eleven. Miller has played center on the Boilermaker eleven for the last two seasons.

**KENNETH CANFIELD '32 CHOSEN**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Ky.—Kenneth Canfield '32, fullback, has been elected captain of the Eastern State Teachers' College football team for next season.

## A 'Big Six' Conference Court Star



FORREST B. COX '31
University of Kansas Basketball Team.

## Harvard and Yale Winners of Opening Round Matches

QUADRANGULAR CHESS LEAGUE STANDING

| College | Games Won | Games Lost | Matches Won | Matches Lost | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harvard | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Yale | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Princeton | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Dartmouth | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

INDIVIDUAL CHESS STANDING

| Player, Class, College | Won | Lost |
|---|---|---|
| W. A. Robertson '31, Harvard | 1 | 0 |
| Alex Saron '31, Harvard | 1 | 0 |
| Y. S. Isaacs '32, Dartmouth | 1 | 0 |
| Melvin Fennell '32, Yale | 1 | 0 |
| Morris Tager '33, Yale | 1 | 0 |
| H. W. Ryder '34, Yale | 1 | 0 |
| M. C. Stark '33, Harvard | ½ | ½ |
| Ordway Southard '33, Harvard | ½ | ½ |
| D. C. Forbes '32, Princeton | ½ | ½ |
| DeW. A. Stern '33, Princeton | 0 | 1 |
| J. H. Koch Jr. '32, Princeton | 0 | 1 |
| E. M. Borsodi '33s, Yale | 0 | 1 |
| R. G. Holbrook '31, Dartmouth | 0 | 1 |
| F. Lord '34, Dartmouth | 0 | 1 |
| H. W. Wood '33, Dartmouth | 0 | 1 |

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Harvard and Yale Universities divided the honors in the first round of the intercollegiate chess battles with Princeton and Dartmouth, Dec. 22, at the Marshall Chess Club, for the Stephens-Belden Trophy. Harvard, with its championship team of 1929 almost intact, won from Princeton, 3 to 1, while the triumph of Yale over Dartmouth College, which sent down a team to fill the place which the United States Military Academy, the regular fourth member of the group, found itself unable to occupy, was also by a score of 3 to 1.

Yale, starting early, was first to complete its schedule, while Harvard, after a fine start, allowed two of its matches to drag so badly that though in each case at a slight advantage had to consent to a draw in each.

| No. | HARVARD | | PRINCETON | | Openings | Moves |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | M. C. Stark '33 | ½ | D. C. Forbes '32 | ½ | Q. G declined | 56 |
| 2 | W. A. Robertson '31 | 1 | Dewitt A. Stern '32 | 0 | K. B. opening | 32 |
| 3 | Alexander Saron '31 | 1 | J. H. Koch Jr. '32 | 0 | French defense | 33 |
| 4 | Ordway Southerd '32 | ½ | W. L. Rothschild '34 | ½ | Irregular defense | 66 |
| | Totals | 3 | | 1 | | |

Harvard played white on even boards.

| No. | YALE | | DARTMOUTH | | Opening | Moves |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Melvin Pennell '32 | 1 | R. G. Holbrook '31 | 0 | Giuoco piano | 53 |
| 2 | E. M. Borsodi '33S | 0 | M. S. Isaacs '32 | 1 | Q. P. irregular | 32 |
| 3 | Morris Tagar '31 | 1 | S. W. Wood '33 | 0 | Two Knights | 59 |
| 4 | Henry Ryder '32 | 1 | Fred Lord '34 | 0 | Dutch defense | 53 |
| | Totals | 3 | | 1 | | |

Yale played white on even boards.

## WASHINGTON IS OUT TO DEFEND

### Basketball Championship This Year Would Mean Four Straight

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Out to defend a three-year Conference basketball championship, won in 1928 and retained through the seasons of 1929 and 1930, University of Washington basketball candidates are undergoing serious practice session in preparation for a 16-game Conference schedule and an intersectional tilt with the University of Nebraska.

Seventeen Huskies, the number which survived the cuts and will make up the varsity squad for the year, are now hitting a fast practice pace under the appraising eye of Coach Clarence "Hec" Edmundson, who is beginning his second decade of basketball coaching at Washington this season. Seven of them are lettermen, three "W" winners from the champions of 1930 having been lost through graduation.

**Promising Material**

With this veteran nucleus and some very promising new material, Coach Edmundson expects his current quintet to surpass last year's five in effectiveness. Though competition in the Northwest this season will be fast, Edmundson looks upon the acquisition of a fourth successive title banner as very possible.

Harold W. McClary, the class of Conference centers in 1929, and Stanley Jaloff Jr., high scoring little forward, have been graduated along with Arthur D. Peterson, versatile substitute. All three were important parts of the machine that won the bunting three years in a row. But the seven returning stars include some of the finest performers Coach Edmundson has ever developed.

Capt. Henry E. Swanson '31, groomed to take over McClary's center duties, was All-Coast forward last season and one of the highest scoring players in the loop. Ralph L. Cairney, 32, guard, was the sophomore star of the North, and took All-Northwest honors for his initial year's play. The five other veterans who make it possible for Edmundson to put an entire experienced five on the floor this season are: Harold M. West '32, slight, fighting guard; Ernest A. Gritsch, '31, two-season guard; Eugene A. Rutherford, '32, last year's second string center; Ned Nelson '32, who was only a step behind Cairney as a 1929 star, and Virgil Perry '32, an able replacement for Jaloff in every particular.

**Swygard at Forward**

One other candidate who has broken into the starting outfit is Kline R. Swygard '32, a sharpshooting forward who was held out of any competition last year. Coach Edmundson has favored thus far a lineup which includes Swygard and Nelson at the forwards, Swanson at center, and Cairney and West at guards.

A number of practice tilts will presage the Huskies' real opener against the University of Nebraska in Seattle Dec. 27, 29 and 30. The Nebraskans, one of the best fives in the middle West, are expected to test the Goldshirts' mettle to the utmost. The first Conference game on a 16-game schedule will be played in Seattle on Jan. 9 and 10, with the Oregon Webfeet providing the opposition. Coach William Rhinehart's quintet, well up in the race last year, rate in the preseason form sheet as one of the Huskies' biggest hurdles in the path to a fourth consecutive crown.

## INDIANS WILL FACE TIGERS AT GARDEN

Boston Tigers will attempt for the fourth time this season to score a victory over the league-leading Springfield Indians when the two meet in the Boston Garden tonight. The Indians won on all other occasions, but Dec. 20, the last engagement between the two, and in Springfield, the Tigers made their best showing.

Springfield heads the Canadian-American League with a comfortable margin by reason of winning every game it has played in the schedule this season, a total of 10 straight, establishing a record for the circuit. The visitors will not have Jerwa and Beattie, but the return of Wilfred Starr to action has bolstered the team and Coach Frank Carroll expects to carry right on to the league championship. Boston will have its usual lineup with Alphonse Lacroix in the net.

## PROSPECTS AT HARVARD FAIR

### Coach Wachter of Basketball Handicapped by Loss of Veterans

Considering the fact that Coach Edward A. Wachter had to assemble an entirely new team at the beginning of the season, prospects for a successful basketball campaign at Harvard University are fairly good. To date the Crimson five has played four contests, won two and lost the same number. In the opening contest of the season, Harvard defeated Holy Cross on Dec. 14, 35 to 22, and then followed with another victory over Boston University, 43 to 27. The two defeats were handed the Crimson five away from home, the first by the College of the City of New York, 31 to 12, and the second by the United States Military Academy, 31 to 27, after a close-fought battle.

Before Coach Wachter left with his team on the recent trip, he made the following statement: "The Crimson five has not been given a severe test as yet; but it has shown considerable strength against Holy Cross and B. U. When the candidates reported for first practice, there was not a regular veteran among them. Only one man, J. L. Rex '31, was to have returned and he is ineligible at the present time. He may get in the lineup before the season has ended. Most all of the present regulars have shown their ability and should round into a fairly strong team after more games are played.

"The system used this season by the Crimson is entirely different to the one used last year. I have drilled the boys on the five-man offensive, and the man-to-man defense. I believe this system will prove very successful."

**Five Veterans Lost**

With the five veterans of last year not at his disposal, Coach Wachter is greatly handicapped. Those players who graduated were: H. T. Wenner '30, P. W. Mahady '30, M. E. Pierce '30, and T. I. Nido '30. Rex, as mentioned before, is ineligible.

The first team as it lines up has been R. W. Sponsagle '31 at center, W. J. Holland '32 and G. H. Pattison '32 at the forward positions, C. H. Hageman '33 and Capt. T. E. Farrell '31 as guards. All of these men were on the squad last season with the single exception of Hageman, who was captain of his freshman team. Holland was also captain of his freshman team two seasons ago.

Other forwards who have been playing regularly and have been doing well are, W. A. Schroder '33, A. J. Matursevitch '33, Robert Dutton '31, J. B. Applebaum '32, M. A. Rauh '32, and King Upton '33.

D. B. Dorman '32, W. A. Huppuch '33 and Vahan Mousheglan '32 have been relieving Captain Farrell and Hageman at the guard positions. J. A. Atiman '31 can also step in at guard at any time and give a good account of himself. Another capable guard is available in W. S. Baskerville '32.

In the first four games, the defensive and offensive work of Captain Farrell has been the feature. Hageman, Pattison and Holland have also shown scoring ability to date. Against Boston University Farrell scored four goals from the floor and against the Army he shot six. In the Army game, especially, he was the star of the floor, leading his team in all departments.

**Is Gaining Experience**

Despite the fact that the Crimson five has dropped its last two contests, needed experience has been gained that should help to win future games. As Coach Wachter recently stated, the team has done much better than he expected it would, considering the heavy loss of veterans.

The equipment available this season is much better than in the past. The new gymnasium has been ready for use for some time and the Crimson five has taken past in practice under perfect indoor conditions.

The next game on the Harvard schedule will be with Vermont on Jan. 10. The annual contest with Yale is booked for Feb. 28 and is to be played in the new Harvard gymnasium. The remaining schedule follows:

Jan. 10—Vermont; 14—Open; 17—Pennsylvania State College; 19—Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Feb. 7—At Dartmouth; 11—Northeastern; 14—Pennsylvania; 18—Clark; 20—New Hampshire; 25—Yale.

## Winter Sports at Naval Academy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Right after the Christmas holidays, members of the United States Naval Academy winter sports squads will settle down to preparation for the opening of their schedules—boxing, wrestling, swimming and waterpolo, gymnastics, fencing and small-bore rifle shooting.

Basketball is the one exception, the midshipmen already having played three games, all of them turning out to be victories for the Navy. The quintet is expected to be strengthened when several football men report after the holidays.

Last season the Midshipmen gained high honors in four of the eight branches of winter sports—waterpolo, wrestling, gymnastics and small-bore rifle shooting. The Middies also completed the eleventh successive season in boxing without the loss of a dual match.

The schedules for seven winter sports campaigns follow:

**Basketball**

Jan. 7—George Washington; 10—Rutgers; 14—University of Virginia; 17—Duke; 21—Randolph-Macon; 24—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 28—Penn State; 31—Virginia Military Institute.

Feb. 4—Georgetown; 7—Haverford; 11—West Virginia; 14—Lehigh; 18—American University; 23—University of Maryland.

**Boxing**

Feb. 7—Massachusetts Tech; 14—Pennsylvania; 21—West Virginia; 28—Penn State.

March 7—Syracuse at Syracuse; 14—Western Maryland.

**Wrestling**

Jan. 17—North Carolina; 24—Toronto; 31—Virginia Military Institute.

Feb. 7—Northwestern; 14—Princeton; 21—West Virginia; 28—Lehigh.

March 7—Penn State at State College.

**Swimming and Waterpolo**

Feb. 6—Princeton at Princeton; 7—Syracuse at Syracuse; 14—Columbia; 18—Rutgers; 21—Penn; 28—City College of New York.

March 14—Yale.

**Gymnastics**

Feb. 7—Temple; 21—Dartmouth.

March 7—Princeton at Princeton; 14—Massachusetts Tech; 21—Intercollegiates at Philadelphia.

**Fencing**

Jan. 24—New York Fencing Club; 31—Pennsylvania Athletic Club.

Feb. 7—Philadelphia Sword Club; 14—Pennsylvania; 21—Harvard; 28—Haverford.

March 7—Princeton at Princeton; 21—Semifinals of intercollegiates.

April 2-3—Finals of intercollegiates, New York City.

**Small-Bore Rifle Shooting**

Jan. 24—Georgetown; 31—Pennsylvania State.

Feb. 7—Virginia Military Institute; 14—Ohio State; 28—Maryland.

March 7—George Washington; 14—Carnegie Tech; 21—West Virginia.

## Eastern Baseball Schedule for 1931

NEW YORK (AP)—The 1931 schedule of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, calling for 30 games, was announced Dec. 21 by Ellwood W. Kemp Jr. of Columbia, secretary-treasurer of the circuit.

Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale will play 10 league games each, a home-and-home round-robin series. Yale and Columbia will open the season at Baker Field, New York, April 8.

The champion Dartmouth team negotiated with Columbia for a June date in Hanover, but Columbia, because of its early commencement, was unable to play so late in the season. As a result, Dartmouth will meet Columbia in a doubleheader in New York May 16 and the Lions will not visit Hanover at all. In return, Columbia will play two games at Hanover in 1932.

The schedule was adopted at the annual winter meeting of the league's executive committee here. Several changes in the baseball code will be recommended to the baseball committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Just what the proposed changes were the executive committee did not reveal.

Represented at the meeting were Columbia by Reynolds Benson and Ellwood W. Kemp Jr.; Cornell, Romeyn Berry; Dartmouth, Harry R. Heneage; Pennsylvania, Dr. Walter L. Cariss and William H. Hammett; Princeton, Dr. Charles W. Kennedy and Jerome Bradley; Yale, John H. Cates. The schedules:

April 1—Yale at Columbia. 11—Dartmouth at Yale; Cornell at Pennsylvania. 18—Columbia at Yale. 25—Princeton at Columbia; Cornell at Dartmouth; Pennsylvania at Yale. 27—Dartmouth at Princeton. 29—Columbia at Pennsylvania.

May 1—Cornell at Columbia. 2—Cornell at Princeton; Yale at Pennsylvania. 6—Columbia at Cornell. 8—Pennsylvania at Dartmouth. 9—Yale at Dartmouth; Princeton at Cornell. 13—Columbia at Princeton. 16—Cornell at Yale; Dartmouth at Columbia (two games). 18—Princeton at Dartmouth. 20—Dartmouth at Cornell. 23—Princeton at Pennsylvania. 25—Yale at Cornell. 30—Princeton at Yale.

June 1—Pennsylvania at Columbia. 6—Pennsylvania at Princeton. 12—Pennsylvania at Cornell. 13—Yale at Princeton; Dartmouth at Pennsylvania.

## HOCKEY NOTES

WHEN Jimmy Herbert, former Boston Bruin center and later with Toronto and Detroit of the National League, was sent to the Detroit Olympics, "farm" team of the major-league club, he told Manager Jack Adams that he would be back up in the big circuit eventually, and to his credit it must be said that he is rapidly becoming a standout. Of the good teams Olympics have had in the past, the three men making most of the present conditions are additions this year: Alex "Shrimp" McPherson, former Toronto amateur and with Tulsa Oilers of the American Association last year; Leo Murray, Providence castoff last year, and Herbert.

A good hockey player with a lefthand shot can play right wing, but such a type seldom reaches the top. Emmy Garrett, former St. Paul amateur and professional now with Philadelphia in the Canadian-American League, is just such a player. Had Garrett always played left wing he might have been a major-league star today.

Dr. Eddie O'Leary, former N. H. L. official, is now refereeing in the American League with Bill O'Hara.

Tommy Westwick, who learned his hockey as an Ottawa amateur and who has played in the Association, this season with Minneapolis, is now with the Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets of the International League.

Harry Quesnelle, veteran center, who was with Cleveland in the western division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association back in 1923, was released recently by London of the I. H. L. along with Wilfred Heller. Heller played with Sprague Cleghorn's Newark team in the Can-Am League in 1928-29.

Although Herb Beaume, veteran goalie with the Boston Tigers last year, has passed out of action, his brother, George, is gaining prominence in amateur ranks. He is patrolling a wing for the Rideaus in the Ottawa City League and may earn himself a tryout with the professional company before long.

**BIGGERS CHOSEN CAPTAIN**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNIVERSITY, Miss.—Neal B. Biggers '32 of Corinth will captain the 1931 football team at the University of Mississippi. He is a halfback.

## Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 102

**ERNEST J. ARBOUR**
Chicago, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Edmonton in the Western Canada Hockey League in the 1921-22 season. He was born June 29, 1899, at Waubaushene, Ont., Can. He is a lefthand shot, is 5ft. 6in. in height, weighs about 160 pounds, and plays left wing. His record:

1914-15—Waubaushene Juniors
1915-17—Hamilton Rowing Club Intermediates
1917-19—Overseas
1919-20—Midland Intermediates, Ontario Hockey Association
1920-21—Brandon Seniors, Manitoba Hockey Association
1921-24—Edmonton, Western Canada Hockey League
1924-26—Vancouver, Pacific Coast Hockey League
1926-27—Pittsburgh, National Hockey League
1927-28—Pittsburgh-Chicago, National Hockey League
1928-31—Chicago Black Hawks, National Hockey League

## Amateur Billiard Sectional Dates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—G. Raymond Collins, president of the National Billiard Association of America, has allotted the dates for sectionals in amateur balkline and three-cushion billiards. James J. Peabody of Chicago, lefthander, will defend his title in the western 18.2 balkline tournament at Memorial Union of University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., during the week of Feb. 16. The winner of this tournament, as well as winners of the other sectionals, will qualify to compete in the United States amateur championship tourney to be played in the spring.

The first of the balkline tournaments is to be played during the week starting Jan. 12, when the Pacific Northwest championship opens at the Rialto Billiard Room in Portland, Ore. Monrad C. Wallgren of Everett, Wash., former national champion and a competitor in the next challenge match, is the defending champion.

Dates for three amateur three-cushion tournaments have been set. The first, the Pacific northwest will be played at the Recreation in Seattle during the week starting Jan. 5. W. H. Lindsley of Mount Vernon, Wash., is the defending champion.

The next will be the Pacific southwest, which gets under way during the week of Jan. 19 at Graney's Billiard Room in San Francisco. Joseph Hall, present Pacific coast champion and former national titleholder, is the defending champion.

The third tourney will be the New England championship which will be played at the State Theater Club in Boston during the week starting on March 2. Ervin O. Tucker of Dedham, Mass., who saw action in the national championship last March, is the defending champion.

**COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS**

Buffalo 40, Cornell 37.
Detroit 21, St. John's 16.
Illinois 28, Wabash 13.
Marquette 35, Brigham Young 31.
St. John's 30, Union 25.
Wisconsin 37, Missouri 9.

**DUNN SIGNS AS COAST UMPIRE**

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Thomas S. Dunn, for three years an umpire in the Eastern Baseball League, has been signed by Harry A. Williams, president of the Pacific coast circuit, to serve as an arbiter on the west coast next season. Dunn is a member of the City Council of Fitchburg, Mass.

**ELECT CAPTAIN AT WAKE FOREST**

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Leon Brogden '32 of Kinston was elected captain of the Wake Forest College football team for 1931 by the players at the annual banquet held here recently. Brogden, who plays left end, has just finished his second year on the squad and his first year as a regular.

## PLAN FORMATION OF BOSTON WALKERS' CLUB

At a meeting held Dec. 22 at the Boston Athletic Association, the first step was taken in the formation of the Boston Walkers' Club. A committee, headed by Elléry H. Clark Sr., former Harvard University trackman, who originated the idea of the organization, will report at a meeting to be held in the Boston Y. M. C. A. Jan. 10, at which time by-laws and a constitution will be discussed. This meeting is to be held following the annual one-mile walk of the New England A. A. A. U.

Other members of the committee appointed were, Ellery H. Clark Jr., Edgar G. Wilson, Alden Burroughs, Alfred Bell Jr., Robert O'Doherty and Peter Laurino. At the meeting Dec. 22, the founder of the organization spoke on the benefits of walking and recalled many of the old walking matches among the leading sporting events of the early twentieth century. He also outlined a tentative program for the club.

## FOOTBALL LETTERS AWARDED AT OREGON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—Only 19 University of Oregon football players were given awards for their services during the 1930 gridiron season, it was announced by Dr. Clarence W. Spears, head coach. The award given to the athletes is a block "O" on a blue sweater. The list receiving letters this season has been cut to nearly half, as compared to the 1929 season.

Six of the group, receiving blankets as the extreme reward for three years of competition, completed their allotted time in the Pacific Coast Conference and will not play for the Webfoots in 1931.

The retiring veterans were:

Capt. J. W. Kitzmiller '31, G. W. Christensen '31, Austin Colbert '30, J. D. Donahue '31, M. R. Hall '31, J. C. Lillie '32 all received a blanket as an additional reward. Others to receive awards follow: J. A. Erdley '33, S. G. Fletcher '31, E. J. Forsia '32, E. B. Moeller '32, W. M. Parke '31, L. F. Schultz '33, R. G. Bates '33, C. R. Butler '32, G. W. Currie '33, William Morgan '32, Sam Rottenberg '33, J. C. Rushlow '33, D. A. Watts '33.

## Dr. Butler's 'Endowment' Proposal Brings in a Flood of Comment

### Consensus of Opinion Seems to Be That the Theory May Be Sound but Not Practicable, at Least at This Time

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's proposal that all intercollegiate athletics be endowed by alumni to end the "importance of gate receipts" has brought forth a flood of comment, favorable and otherwise, from the country's college administrators and athletic officials.

In general, the consensus seemed to be that the Columbia president's proposals might be sound enough in theory, but that they were not practicable, at least at this time. It was pointed out in some quarters that endowments for academic purposes are hard enough to get now.

Dr. Butler's further proposal that an "athletic league of nations" might be needed to solve current athletic problems met with the rather general reply that the present athletic conferences, with their special rules and regulations, already fill any needs along that line.

Dr. Butler himself disclaimed any intention of inaugurating any specific campaign to put his proposals into effect. He made it clear he merely had set forth his own opinions on the subject.

A summary of a few of the comments on Dr. Butler's proposals follows:

**"No Value," Says Yost**

Fielding H. Yost, director of athletics, University of Michigan, saw "no possible value in the proposal."

A. Alonzo Stagg, director of athletics, University of Chicago, believes "athletics should be removed entirely from the influence of alumni bodies and administered as a regular department of the university."

George Huff, athletic director, University of Illinois, called the proposal "ridiculous."

President Walter Dill Scott, Northwestern, in facetious vein, thought Dr. Butler's idea good, but wanted to know "how to get the money from the alumni."

**Commends Butler's Stand**

Dr. Fraser Metzger, dean of men, Rutgers, commended Dr. Butler's stand and thought colleges "cannot move too rapidly in correcting the evils now prevailing in their athletic activities."

President Ernest M. Hopkins, Dartmouth, thought the proposal worth consideration, but he doubted that alumni endowment was the proper remedy to curb overemphasis.

Prof. William B. Owens, Stanford, president of the Pacific Coast Conference, "would not limit such endowment to alumni but would accept it from all available sources."

Thomas Putnam, dean of men, University of California, doubts "if the endowment plan would meet with the approval of the alumni and I cannot see where it would solve the problem anyway."

Glenn S. (Pop) Warner, Stanford coach, said, "A lot of funny things are suggested. I don't think Mr. Butler's suggestion merits any comment."

Dr. Forrest C. Allen and H. D. Gish, athletic directors at the universities of Kansas and Nebraska, respectively, both thought there already was enough organization in the "Big Six" Conference and that Dr. Butler's "league of nations" would be one ruling body too many.

Chancellor Frederick M. Hunter, Denver, could "see no hope for Dr. Butler's plan as a practical thing, at this date."

**"Unfair to Alumni"**

Walter B. Franklin, graduate manager of athletics, University of Colorado, thought it would be "eminently unfair to ask the alumni to finance athletics. Some of the younger colleges with few graduates soundly entrenched financially would have to give up athletics altogether."

Prof. C. L. Hare, Alabama Polytechnic, president of the Southern Conference, pointed out that the college with the largest endowment would be in the same position as the college with the most money now.

Chancellor Charles M. Snelling, Georgia, thought the "greatest menace lies in the subsidizing of athletes" and that the problem of gate receipts is "secondary."

W. A. Alexander, Georgia Tech coach, said Georgia Tech would have to abandon all sports now if it had to depend upon alumni.

## FOOTBALL IS IN PLAY ABOUT SEVEN MINUTES

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Sixty minutes of play has been given a new meaning in football by a Michigan State College professor who attends games with a stop watch.

Prof. D. T. Ewing of the college chemistry department learns that the ball is in play only an average of seven minutes a game, actually. He obtains his calculation by measuring the time from the passing of the ball by the center to the sound of the referee's whistle ending the play.

A kick is in the air generally about four seconds and a line smash usually requires three or four seconds, he says.

**MAHANEY, MARSTERS CO-COACHES**

An official announcement made at Boston University on Dec. 22 states that Alton K. Marsters '30, former Dartmouth backfield star, and Hilary Mahaney, formerly an end at Holy Cross, have been reappointed as coaches of the 1931 eleven. Luke Cross, a former Holy Cross line coach, will act as assistant to Marsters and Mahaney.

**BACKFIELD STAR ELECTED**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Theodore Saussele '32, backfield star of the Washington University football team, was recently elected as captain for the 1931 season. Saussele also stars in basketball.

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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Economic Dilemma

*A Review* by WILLIAM TRUFANT FOSTER and WADDILL CATCHINGS

**The Menace of Overproduction: Its Cause, Extent and Cure, a symposium by 17 authors, edited by Scoville Hamlin. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. $2.75.**

"MANY are the wonders, luxuries and comforts that the Machine Age has given us. But with it have grown up two serious evils which go hand in hand—Overproduction and Unemployment. The economic situation throughout the world is becoming increasingly serious. The gap between world production and world consumption is growing wider and wider."

This is what we read on the jacket of "The Menace of Overproduction." It is not a startling statement. As a matter of fact, we have read the same announcement, in one form or another, in every newspaper we have picked up for the last 12 months.

"What can be done about it?" says the jacket of "The Menace of Overproduction." "The answer will be found in this book."

Here we have a statement that really is startling. If it were justified, this new book would be the most important book on economics ever written. But, of course, it is not justified. The authors—who are men of careful judgment and wide experience—do not, individually or collectively, claim to have solved the twin problems of Overproduction and Unemployment.

What these 17 authors, together with the editor of the volume, have done—and done well—is to suggest specific ways, in one industry after another, whereby production schedules may be more closely adjusted to market demands. Henry P. Kendall, for example, proposes the elimination of night work in cotton mills, or at least the elimination of women and minors from night shifts. He advocates reduction of hours for cotton-mill operators, maintenance of wages, more merchandising and more research. In other chapters, other experts propose methods of reducing the output of coal, oil, woolen goods, silk, rayon, food and radios.

The concrete proposals in these chapters are of sufficient value to justify the publication of the book. For the nearer each industry comes to solving its own production problems, the better it will be for industry as a whole. It hurts the tanners, for instance, and all the rest of us, to have so large an output that the industry, as a whole, does not enjoy one profitable year out of three.

The production of more hides than can be sold at a profit, however, is a case of Specific Overproduction. So are all the cases with which "The Menace of Overproduction" deals. There are many such specific cases in every period of General Overproduction; but there are also many such cases in every period of General Underproduction. During the war, for example, when the violent rise in the price-level showed that money was being created much faster than goods, there were, nevertheless, many specific goods which came to market faster than the market could take them at a profit.

**The Chief Problem**

The chief economic problem that confronts the world today is not Specific Overproduction; and balanced production is not a complete prevention of business depressions. The bogey of the economic world is General Overproduction. That is the same thing as General Underconsumption.

To imply, as some of these writers do imply, that General Overproduction is, in part, caused by General Underconsumption, is to blur the picture. It renders hazy one of the few things in the whole field of economics which is crystal clear. Overproduction is not caused in part by Underconsumption. Overproduction is Underconsumption.

The same confusion appears in a trenchant and challenging discussion of Overproduction by Stuart Chase, who writes the foreword of the book under review. "In respect to the whole body of finished goods," says Mr. Chase, "it is not so much Overproduction as Underconsumption which is the appalling fact."

Why "not so much"? This keeps us on the outskirts of the problem. To percieve that Underconsumption has something to do with Overproduction is not enough. General Overproduction IS General Underconsumption. And General Underconsumption results solely from an inadequate flow of money to willing consumers. That is true without qualification. Until we take that truth into account, we cannot see that the trade cycle, with its tragedy of increased unemployment, is a purely monetary phenomenon. And until we understand that, we are likely to look in every direction except the right one for the way out.

**Two Ways Out**

There are only two ways of preventing overproduction. One way is to decrease production. The other way is to increase consumption.

Many prominent bankers have said recently that the former way is the only way. They contend, in other words, that the people of the United States must reduce their standard of living.

That is the traditional view against which we have been contending for many years. It may be that the experts in the volume under review are right, as far as an individual industry is concerned. The industry may have little choice. It may be obliged "to make the output of goods conform to the prospective flow of money," even though that means, as these experts believe, that 30 to 40 per cent of productive capacity is wasted.

But society, as a whole, is under no such compulsion. The problem of society is not how to keep output down to prospective demand. The problem of society is how to make demand keep up with output.

No one producer and no one industry is powerful enough to do that. Society is powerful enough. It has absolute control over money and credit. All it lacks is wisdom enough to exercise that control toward the prevention of General Overproduction.

This is the larger part of the Menace of Overproduction, but it is not discussed in Mr. Hamlin's collection of essays. It is almost overlooked, except for one paragraph in Dr. Virgil Jordan's excellent chapter.

"There is a time-lag," says Dr. Jordan, "between consumption and production in our modern business organization which is undoubtedly due to defects in our financial mechanism. It consists essentially in the fact that production is financed by credit or savings more rapidly or more often than consumption, which leads to the result that consumption periodically fails to keep pace with production because purchasing power does not flow back to consumers as rapidly as it flows into the channels of production. In other words, in order to secure a better balance between production and consumption, it is necessary somehow to supplement our system of production credit, and of credit for primary distribution, with a system of consumer credit through which purchasing power can be advanced to consumers somewhat ahead of productive activity."

The development of this single paragraph would go further toward expounding the cause and cure of General Overproduction than all the rest of the book put together. For Underconsumption is not mainly the result of faulty control of private business. It is mainly the result of the faulty control of public business, including public finance. Anyone who doubts that would do well to study the financial and industrial history of the United States during the last two years.

## Byrd in the Antarctic

**Little America, by Richard Evelyn Byrd, U. S. N., retired. New York: Putnam. $5.**

PERSONS who followed more or less diligently the radiocasts and news stories sent from the Antarctic during 19 months, while the now Admiral Byrd led 83 men through an exploration and an adventure on the ice, may have been thinking a mere book could not hold anything more of information important enough for them to need.

The radiocasts often contained genuine drama. The news stories were often dull, and it is no criticism of

ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD

Russell Owen of the New York Times that they were; for in the days and nights of 19 months periods of vacuum may well occur. But there was always suspense, sometimes sharper than at other times.

Now comes the book made from the Commander's own diaries, and parts of the diaries of his men. And you find, upon reading it, that it not only makes very good adventure reading indeed, but it tells many things you may have forgotten you did want to know about an expedition which, some say, was too gaudily equipped, but all must own, accomplished what it set out to do, which is all that the leader of any expedition need be concerned with.

Byrd has a simple, sometimes mildly humorous manner, of telling his story. He minimizes the risks and the many interludes of anxiety. He never seems really to have seen himself as the chief character in the drama. Yet without him the expedition could never have taken ship for that strange outpost of privation, and ice, and dark and light, and cold. Nor, without his men could he have gone. And without the dogs, neither he nor his men could have done things they were pledged to do.

This reviewer, before taking up the book to read, was in the position of one who had heard all that seemed necessary about the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. But interruptions that occurred during the reading of at least five passages turned out to be an acute annoyance, because there was something in those passages to lift the imagination, to catch the breath, to stir again a feeling of wonder at the immense courage displayed so simply and continually by the men that it almost escaped you until you had to think of the details that challenged it.

You read the book, and you look at the pictures of Byrd, and you think involuntarily, "I should not have liked to be in his shoes," either when he and Amundsen agreed that the South Pole was Byrd's next reasonable objective; or when the ships actually set sail from Dunedin, or when it was touch and go if the S. S. Ross or the City of New York could get the men off the ice before they face another winter there. Dog food was running short. Whalers must have a guaranty of more than $200,000 insurance if they were to turn to in an emergency to get the men off. The pack was creaking and grumbling with an impending solidification that would make it like iron.

Byrd had all the responsibility. He made the decisions. No one knows or can ever know what he was thinking and feeling, when he made them. He told the men in the beginning he'd get them out and bring them back to civilization with him if they went with him. He did it, and the book tells how.

J. M.

## A Frontier Peace Officer

**Frontier Trails: The Autobiography of Frank M. Canton. Edited by Edward Everett Dale. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.**

UNDER the title "Frontier Trails" is now published the autobiography written by Gen. Frank M. Canton of the Oklahoma National Guard, some 20 years ago. The "five thick notebooks" in which the story was written were deposited for safe keeping with other papers at the University of Oklahoma, and have lately been edited for publication by Edward Everett Dale. "In the picturesque drama of settling and developing the Great West," writes Mr. Dale, introducing the volume, "the frontier peace officer has played a leading part. Often a quiet, unassuming man, he stood as the representative of law and order in a region where many people cared little for either. Theoretically he was supported by all the power of organized government. Practically, he stood all too often alone at his post of duty, a solitary sentinel . . ." As the autobiographist himself put it, his chief duty had been "to protect the good citizens from the bad men who infested the border settlements in the early days. . . . It is needless for me to state that what I shall write in this life story will be the plain, uncolored truth . . . no writer of fiction could think of the plots that a country full of outlaws would invent for the man that was chasing them; neither could he think of and describe the many kinds of narrow escapes and thrilling adventures that would happen to the sheriff who put in a lifetime as an officer during those pioneer times, and was fortunate enough to come out with a whole skin."

Canton became a law officer in the 1870's, when he accepted a position as field inspector for the Wyoming Stock Raisers' Association. He had been born in Virginia; his family soon afterward moved to Texas, and the lad was on horseback, riding the range with cowboys, as soon as he was "old enough to climb into a saddle." The duty of a field inspector for the Stock Raisers' Association was to combat criminal activities, recover stolen property, capture and furnish evidence against stock thieves, white and Indian. Early in the 80's he was elected sheriff of Johnson County, Wyoming, where there was work aplenty for a sheriff. In 1893 he accepted a position as superintendent of the Nebraska City Packing Company and settled pleasantly in Nebraska City; presently, we read, "this splendid old-fashioned city on the banks of the Missouri River was so quiet, and the business that I was engaged in so different from the active life that I had lived for so many years in the West, that it soon became monotonous."

He went to Oklahoma, a shrewd choice for escape from monotony, became undersheriff of Pawnee County and then United States Deputy Marshal of Oklahoma. By 1897, however, he had to admit that "all of the principal bands of outlaws in Oklahoma had been broken up, the criminal work had reached the minimum, and had become monotonous to me." About that time things looked interesting in the Klondike, and Canton accepted the position of Deputy United States Marshal in charge of the Yukon River District in Alaska. Returning to Oklahoma, with the opening of the Comanche and Kiowa Indian reservations to settlement, Canton went on active duty in Comanche County. When the territory became a state, he was appointed Adjutant-General of the Oklahoma National Guard.

Here, then, is adventure experienced and reported at first hand.

## The Happy Worldling

**Pepys: His Life and Character, by John Drinkwater. London: Heinemann. 21s. net. New York: Doubleday Doran. $3.**

WHEN Samuel Pepys, Esq., Clerk of the Navy Acts and afterward Secretary to the Admiralty, chanced to see some unfortunate religious zealots "carried by constables for being at a conventicle," his comment was at once disturbed, kind-hearted, characteristic. "I would to God they would either conform," he wrote, "or be more wise and not be catched."

It is one among hundreds of revealing glimpses of a character that is, for all its minor contradictions, built of the same sustained and convincing stuff—the Happy Wordling, or, as some might prefer to describe it, the Unheroic Hero. But let there be no mistake about it: in his own sphere, Pepys is as good a hero as any that ever adorned an epic. He had a sound instinct for adjusting himself to the society which surrounded him, but he was an active and invaluable administrator and civil servant, far from lacking in courage.

For it needed boldness as well as ability to go down to the House of Commons and argue the case for the Navy Office, before a hostile assembly which was ready with what Mr. Drinkwater justly describes as "charges of almost capital gravity." And it needed both courage and sincerity to send the warning letter to his own patron, Lord Sandwich, telling him frankly but respectfully that his absence from Court and his leanings toward low life were making him an easy mark for his numerous enemies. No—Pepys may be an example of the Happy Worldling with his own way to make, but he was no mere time-server and toady.

Mr. Drinkwater, in discussing the character of his hero, observes truly: "His nature was not a shallow one, still less was it insensitive, but it knew nothing of spiritual darkness or conflict." Perhaps that is one of the things which has helped to make his Diary the world-famous document that it is. Important diarists and journal keepers—that is to say, those who have really added to our knowledge of human character—have, in the nature of things, tended to be representatives of the introspective rather than the active habit. There is a dash of the Quietist about most diarists; like Pascal, they would say that "most of our misfortunes arise from not knowing how to sit quiet in our room." It is the special glory and distinction of Pepys to have given us a diary of the essentially active man, forever interested in things outside himself—in his work, in politics, in music and the theater, in the progress of such natural science as was known to his world.

In a sense, the Diary has done a disservice to Pepys. To the casual reader and in the shortened forms which were for long the only ones available, it presents too much of the busy little worldling, from time to time far too deeply concerned with doubtful finance and with his still more doubtful private affairs. The complete man was a much bigger figure, and Mr. Drinkwater's book would be of value if only for the space which it devotes to the many years of active work which were Pepys's portion after the close of his Diary in its present limits. (Mr. Drinkwater, by the way, considers it possible that some investigator may one day find later volumes in existence.)

Let those who are skeptical of Pepys as a person of real weight in his world read the disciplinary letters, written by him for the Admiralty Board and quoted in this book. If we have called him a Happy Worldling, the term is not here used as one of reproach, but only as indicative of an active and efficient aptitude for existence. And it was, after all, rather an unusual type of worldling who could write of the "strange slavery which I stand in to beauty, that I value nothing near it."

## A Patriotic Pirate

**Lafitte, the Pirate, by Lyle Saxon. New York. Century. $5.**

WHEN Lyle Saxon and E. H. Suydam work together, the result is a pleasant book. When the hero is a pirate, who defied the law, but defended his country, the story becomes enthralling. If the author can show us the man busy at buccaneering, or strolling beneath oleander trees; robbing vessels or conferring with the Governor; and the artist makes a picture of a fierce, mustachioed gentleman, with frills of lace at wrists—what more could a reader ask?

Lyle Saxon is noted now, after three or four other books, for his historical integrity and simplicity of style. He handles words as a Dutch master handles pigments, one figure standing out boldly in one bold ray of light. Slowly, but in proper sequence and proportion, each detail that is essential to the composition emerges from the surrounding scene.

Thus has Lyle Saxon succeeded in giving us a truthful picture of this strange son of France and Louisiana. It was not an easy task, more "like trying to put together a jigsaw puzzle, a portrait of a man cut into a thousand fragments" by novels, poems, spurious history and inaccurate statements that went to the making of a legendary Lafitte, from whom Lyle Saxon strips the disguise, leaving a man so absorbing in actual fact that the fiction seems senseless. Certainly nothing has been written about Lafitte the Pirate, in all the stories of which he has been the hero, that could better hold one's interest, whether that interest is in history, or merely in being amused.

Mr. Suydam's drawings are priceless. He travelled, step by step, or covered, route by route, the winding waters of Barataria Bay, to get these illustrations, as the author did to get his story. And American history is thereby enriched.

L. H. G.

## The Social Fabric

**The Long View: Papers and Addresses, by Mary E. Richmond. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. $3.**

MARY E. RICHMOND once confessed, in an address to the students of the New York School of Philanthropy, that she was "untrained." Untrained she might have been, but certainly she was not unequipped, even when she left her high stool at the cashier's desk of the Altamont Hotel in Baltimore to become assistant treasurer of the local Charity Organization Society, on a temporary basis, at $50 a month. This book of her papers and addresses is a valuable contribution to the history of organized charity in the United States. It is a cross section of the growth and development of the work and an exposition of the problems of the workers.

In her out-of-business hours, Miss Richmond managed a defense of poetry. In her business hours, she wrote papers deploring the making of hard bargains with charity workers and made speeches urging that relief take the form of intelligent rehabilitation, so that families should be in a position to help themselves. In and out of business hours, she made appeals for closer contacts between those who were prepared to help and those who needed help, "the lost packages of civilization," as she termed the latter.

In her last public utterance, made at the Family Life Conference in Buffalo in 1927, she said: "If I were going on a long journey and not likely to come back, I think my very last words to my colleagues in social work, with whom I have had so many good times, would be these: Study and develop your work at its point of intersection with the other services and social activities of your community. Learn to do your daily tasks not any less thoroughly, but to do them from the basis of the whole and with that background always in mind. After all, society is one fabric, and when you know the resources of your community, both public and private, and the main trends of its life, rather than any particular small section of it, you are able to knit into the pattern of that fabric the threads of your own specialty. There are eddies and flurries, not to say crazes. Disregard them and let your minds carry through to the practical next steps by which genuine social advance is achieved."

## 50 Years' Sailing History

**Sail, by J. Spurling and Basil Lubbock. Two vols. London: The Blue Peter Publishing Co. £6 6s. the set.**

THE first of these volumes, published in 1927, came at a time when the Cutty Sark had returned, and a handful of deep waterwaymen had, by reason of the romantic glamour aroused, been induced to break through their traditional reserve and speak of the wonders they knew. So warm was the book's reception that it is now in its third impression, accompanied by a second volume, which made its first appearance at the end of 1929. The result is a series of 60 colored plates of clipper ships, British, Canadian and American, at every angle, under every possible aspect of marine experience, and with all the characteristics of design pertaining to the various trades on which they were engaged. More than 50 years of sailing history they cover; and, after being introduced to many of the skippers by Mr. Lubbock's spirited text, it seems a pity that pictorial likenesses of those seagoing men, so much a part of the ships they commanded, could not have been included also.

Mr. Spurling's pictures are best known by their original reproduction on the cover of the Blue Peter Magazine. They are outstanding in marine art, by reason of the clarity and accuracy with which the rigging is portrayed.

Mr. Lubbock, it is a pleasure to add, while he does not put the usual false romantic values on the old clippers, does not, on the other hand, forget to mention instances of "happy" ships, life aboard which resembled a well-run, harmonious household complete with wife and children, rather than the floating penitentiaries that many of them were, forced to change their crews at nearly every port owing to desertion. For instance:

"Of these homes on deep water, the old Mount Stewart was a fine example. Her commander, Capt. McColm, took charge of her in 1908 and remained in her till 1925, a period of 17 years. . . . His wife . . . was at sea with him for a little over 13 years. But still greater testimony to the peaceful, home-like life of the ship is the fact that the Mount Stewart's sailmaker was in her for 16 years and her cook for 11 years."

## Everyday Life in Spain

**Life in Spain Today, by Charles Wicksteed Armstrong. Edinburgh and London: Blackwood. 10s. 6d. net.**

MR. ARMSTRONG bids us turn our eyes from the squalor of contemporary English life to the beatific vision of Spain under her "benign" dictatorship. His book was written mostly, it appears, before the fall of Gen. Primo de Rivera; and already during the transitional period of semi-dictatorship, we are told, much of the good that was done by el salvador de España (as indeed he was acclaimed by hundreds of thousands) has been undone.

Granted that Spain enjoyed under her dictator the blessings of good government, such as she had not known for more than a century, the author, himself a strong individualist, probably would concede upon reflection that there are other things more important than law and order and material progress. Mr. Armstrong's tone throughout is highly personal and more than a shade disingenuous. If we subtract the moral, however, we are left with a vastly entertaining and, within its limits, substantially fair description of everyday life in Spain which seems exactly to fit the purpose of attracting the general reader. The book is not for the politically minded, certainly not for the student of Spanish affairs; it must be judged by the same criteria as "Life Under the Soviet," by Alexander Wicksteed, which met a certain need a year or so ago.

Mr. Armstrong himself married to a Spanish lady, evidently has had no difficulty in adapting himself to his environment, to an outlook on life entirely remote from the Anglo-Saxon conception of "struggle" in work in play, and well-phrased here as "talk and dreams and love." He spends every afternoon, for instance, sitting at an open-air café in the "Rambla," drinking in the busy life of the streets and the joy-compelling sunshine. We are told of his experiences of Spanish traveling by rail, by road and in the air—the railways, he frankly admits, are very bad, but improving; of his prolonged struggle with the bureaucratic viewpoint in an attempt to establish in Madrid a children's playground; of the conditions nowadays in cities and villages, very different from the "légende noire" still current abroad; of the men and women and their delightful superstitions. There is an especially charming chapter on "Children," in which the author reveals himself at his kindliest. But Barcelona, where Mr. Armstrong lives, is not Spain, less so every day; and to that extent the book is out of focus.

It is easy enough, of course, to prick the bubble of Mr. Armstrong's enthusiasms, and the temptation is irresistible; but we should, perhaps, welcome the phenomenon of a sturdy individualist who believes government by dictatorship to be definitely preferable to misgovernment (or over-government) by Parliament and democracy.

W. HORSFALL CARTER.

## Half-Truths of Mr. Shaw

**The Apple Cart, by G. Bernard Shaw. London: Constable. 5s.**

G. BERNARD SHAW once declared that, if he had stayed in Ireland, he would have been "found out" in 10 minutes; although the fact that certain of his books have been censored in the Irish Free State suggests that that country is anxious not to "find him out." About this restriction Mr. Shaw might retort to his countrymen that he had "found them out"—an irritating retort for a nation which has been supreme in the art of evasion. With the Americans, the English and the Germans, who enjoy being "found out" as much as possible, partly from a rather solemn desire for self-improvement, partly because they like being amused, Mr. Shaw has had a huge and deserved success which has even disconcerted his audiences. Persuaded that he had some scheme of politics or sociology to propound, in a funny way, they were disconcerted on closer examination to find that his celebrated prefaces were full of non-sequiturs, that his "truths" were often only half-truths, that his logic was skittish, and that, however much he knew about the organizations of the human mentality, he had a way of leaving out that part of human nature which dislikes to organize. But they had, as he says in this unusually short preface to The Apple Cart, foolishly taken his plays "at their suburban face value."

It is as mistaken to take Mr. Shaw lightly as it is to take him solemnly. He is no romantic farceur. He is a complete realist, without the realist's cynicism; a pessimist, with the pessimist's art, but without his sense of futility. He is the realist who unsheathes his irony against the fantasies of injustice and humbug. He does not set out to destroy the world, as many have complained; he does not build a new one; but with his sword he does tear away many of the mists which sedulously hide our own world from us. And he does this by a dialectical fantasy of his own, beribboning the word-mongers with words, humbugging the humbuggers, and being unjust to the unjust. One supposes that Mr. Shaw has been purposefully unjust to more people and institutions than any other living writer. And in this he has not been demagogue of the theater. The theater lives by exaggeration; real human life is too small and fragmentary to be perceived on the stage. And in his recognition that the unstable exaggerations of politics, sociology and conduct are, per se, pure theater, his genius lies. "Words, words, words," one says after leaving one of his plays, and that is an unconscious recognition of the success of his art, as well as a criticism of it.

"Democracy" is the word and the actuality which receives its attention in the preface to "The Apple Cart." The old-fashioned liberals who were shocked by his apparent apostasy from the democratic faith and his acceptance of absolutism in this play make excellent targets. Their kind of democracy is "a big balloon filled with gas or hot air, and sent up so that you shall be kept looking at the sky whilst other people are picking your pockets." (The Preface is full of such excellent illustrations.) Government of the people, for the people—yes; by the people, no. That is the balloon sent up by the political "grafters" and big trusts. "By consent of the governed" must be substituted for "by the people" and we must see what we can do "to save ourselves from being at the mercy of those who can govern." For Mr. Shaw Socialism is not so much a blessed remedy as a present fact. Democracy has brought democratic institutions and politics as a whole into disrepute, he feels. We live under the Administration, the Civil Service. The superman has gone where the money is, into business. Who shall save us from our administrators?

In "The Apple Cart," the King as savior is, after all, a pathetic figure. The superman, sufficiently disinterested to remain in politics, has dwindled till he has nothing but his wits. They are good wits. But the victory they achieve is negative. And here we have the pessimism of the anti-romantic Shaw, anti-romantic in the merely vivacious scene between Magnus and Orinthia, anti-romantic in all belief: "This a farce which younger men must finish"—almost a confession that, when the word-fantasies are exploded, you still have human nature to deal with. One of the gayest, most suggestive of his extravaganzas, "The Apple Cart" leaves one slightly depressed, as vivacity is in the long run depressing. Shaw has found words out and words have found him out—the Irish orator's dilemma.

V. S. P.

## Poems of Deep Sincerity

**The Children of Nazareth, and Other Poems, by Alice Jacqueline Shaw. Boston: Four Seas. $2.50.**

VERY sincere, very reverent, and very readable are the 35 short poems which Mrs. Shaw has written. Though the author has tried in the second part of her book to break away from her richly fruitful absorption in the makers of Bible history, she has succeeded in giving us only eight interpretations of modern, everyday experience before winging back like a homing bird to "Bethlehem."

The poem which gives the volume its title and the next one, called "Mary," are exquisitely tender and combine to set forth the theme which appears constantly in the poems of this collection, and which evidently is an expression of the writer's inner life, namely, the theme of the glory of the knowledge of God.

One hears this theme plainly again in "Revelation," when the poet prays:

> Give me, O God, the strength to stand
> Upon the hill of Calvary,
> And watch the temple's veil be rent,
> In silence giving praise to Thee.

But perhaps the "fragment," as the author designates the nine-line message of Jesus to Judas, gives in its closing words as succinct an expression of this prevalent motif as we can find anywhere in the volume:

> Till through thy tired apprenticeship of grief
> Thou hear'st the rushing of the winds of God.

On the whole the shorter poems, such as "Revelation," "Annunciation" and "Humility" are more effective than the longer ones, in some of which the poet's vision seems to outstrip her skill in the manipulation of her medium. But in spite of occasional obscurities and some lack of finish, it is remarkable that the poet's deep sincerity and genuine love for her subject have served to minimize these defects and leave her vision undimmed, to stir the reader and carry him back with her to that night in "Bethlehem" and to "the stable there, of Nathan's inn."

This is a triumph which should relegate all minor technical flaws to the realm of the negligible, leaving the listener free to appreciate to the full the nobility that sounds in many of Mrs. Shaw's poems, as for instance in "Israel," when after Jacob's struggle with a natural shrinking from his brother Esau:

> In one swift moment vision is vouchsafed,—
> His brother man! and through the rays of gold
> The face of Esau shines upon his sight
> Like to the face of God.

In closing the book for the time being, one must turn once again to the shortest poem of all "Humility," the better to cherish the memory of its wisdom:

> To sing our song, knowing God sets the tune,
> And so, untroubled, give as we are given;
> To send forth praise, as roses in mid-June
> Pour forth their perfume by the soft breeze driven;
> To love as loved, at one with God to see
> Creation perfect—is humility.


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# EDUCATIONAL

## Training Young People to Make Decisions in the Use of Money

By MARCIA E. TURNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ames, Ia.

NOT long ago I heard a father complain that he was tired of the continual demand made upon him for money by his high school son and daughter. "I am willing to provide as liberally as I can for my family," he said. "That isn't the point. They don't make a particle of distinction between needs and desires, and they haven't the slightest understanding of the value of a dollar. They just keep at me like a swarm of gnats and if I don't give in, I'm a 'tight wad,' that's all."

Many a parent knows that story, some perhaps first hand. Everyone is familiar with the charge that young people of this age are unappreciative and indifferent to the sacrifices of parents for the satisfaction of their own young whims.

But there is another side to the story, and it comes, oddly enough, from the very parent who complained so bitterly of his young son and daughter. I had replied to his statements in this fashion: "Do your children have any idea of your income and of what part of it they may legitimately expect to have spent on them?" It was evidently the wrong thing to ask! Indeed, he did not discuss such things with them, I was informed. That was his business, and as long as he was left any shred of independence he would attend to it by himself. I tried again: "But have you ever tried teaching them how to spend?" "No!" he exploded, "haven't I just told you they already know entirely too well how to spend money?" I hurriedly explained what I had in mind, namely, that he might consider making his children some kind of allowance, not too large, which would be expected to cover certain of their needs, and let them experiment with a plan for spending it to advantage. I added that little by little, with some help and guidance from him, they might become able to take over the full management of their share of the family income.

He could not see it. "No," he said, "their mother and I will hang on to the pocketbook awhile yet. Our children, after all, are pretty good youngsters as youngsters go. We want them to get the most out of being young, and there will be time enough for them to worry about finances when they come to earning their own living."

Just at that moment I thought, quite irrelevantly, of my Aunt Amy and her son William. "William!" my Aunt Amy had exclaimed, "will you stop squeaking on that violin, till you learn to play it?" (William eventually became a wholesale grocer.)

**Never a Time to Worry**

But one word from the last remark of my friend, the parent, stuck in my mind: "Time enough later for them to worry over finances." When should young people learn to "worry" over finances? Never, in this world or the next! I have the word of my old friend, the banker, for the truth of the statement, that the size of one's income is in no way indicative of the measure of his peace of mind in regard to his finances. The only financial road to such security is a sound judgment enabling one to strike a balance between needs and income, and thus control rather than be controlled by his expenditures. Such judgment is not tied up in a package and handed to the boy and girl when they receive their first pay checks. Somewhere, it has to be learned either systematically or by the wasteful trial and error method. And prevention, as in all other cases, has more in its favor than cure.

The question is, then, by what means may children acquire judgment in the use of money? For one thing, the schools stand ready to assist and in speaking of the schools, I refer at this time particularly to the home economics department. Perhaps someone may wonder what field the home economics department is going to claim next! But ask your banker who it is that spends the bulk of the world's income. Why, the home maker, of course. The home economics teacher is employed by the community to assist in training girls for all the responsibilities of home making. Too often it is assumed that her business is to teach girls to cook and to sew, even though it is realized that a full-fledged home maker must use her head and her heart as well as her hands.

This is perhaps the method the home economics teacher will use to help the young daughter toward wisdom and discretion in the art of using money: For a period of three months to a year the pupils in the home-making class may spend a few minutes each day in entering in an account book the amounts they or their parents have spent for their own personal needs and pleasures. In one column, clothing amounts will be placed. In other columns school supplies, movies, ice cream, club dues and the like. For the present, food items will, of course, not be included, nor housing, nor any of the expenditures common to the whole family.

After a month or so the teacher will hear comments from the girls similar to this: "Look how much I've spent for stockings—does that seem a lot to spend? Maybe I'd better look over mine and see if some can be mended." Or it may be: "I never had the least idea I had spent so much on movies and ice cream sodas."

However, it was not all plain sailing. Here are some less favorable comments: "How long do we have to keep these accounts? My mother says it is none of the school's business how much I spend." Or again, "I can't keep these records—we have a charge account and I don't always know how much my clothes cost. Mother can't see any advantage in this study anyway. When are we going to begin sewing?" Why the difference in attitude? The reason appears obvious in most cases. It is that parental attitude toward the project, distinctly colors the pupil attitude.

**Taking Inventory**

All things working together for good, however, at the end of the semester or the year, each girl should have a fairly accurate idea of how much of the family income is being spent for her, personally. Whether she also knows what proportion of the income has been spent for her or how the amount of her expenditures compares with that of other members of the family, is a matter which lies between her parents and herself. If she has that information it will presumably be so much the better, for it should have the effect of making her more considerate in her requests, and it would be an advantage to her in handling the next step in her project which may be as follows:

Before the next clothing unit, probably one in selection and buying of clothing, each girl will be asked to make an inventory of her wardrobe. Referring to her record of expenditures, a girl will have at hand valuable information which will enable her to judge whether she has during the past year received her money's worth of value. Has the blue dress justified in satisfaction or lasting qualities the extra amount paid for its up-to-the-minute extreme style which now brands it as last year's model? Did it pay to buy those 75-cent silk hose? And so on. With what has been learned then, the final step is to make a plan for the coming year—setting down the probable needs, adjusting the probable expenditures, shaving down in one place where too much appears to have been spent before, and adding the amount perhaps to the fund for the new coat which will need to be purchased this winter. Then comes the fun of living within the budget!

Is it worth while for parents to give their support to such a project?

The practical ability to forgo present desires for the sake of future stability, and to practice any degree of self-denial for other human welfare—such abilities, it may be agreed, will be developed by the pupils only with the full sympathy and cooperation of their parents. A savings account may be the result of parental forethought, but unless a child has had to make a decision to save so much from his allowance, and has learned to hold himself to his decision, there is no guarantee that when this savings account comes to maturity it will not quite readily trickle through his fingers.

In the Lower Schools, Both Public and Private, in St. Petersburg, Fla., Every Attempt Is Made to Have the Children Spend Their Time Out of Doors. In Many of the Private Schools, When the Weather Permits, Bathing Suits Make the Official Dress. Under Sunshade Roofs Made of Hanging Spanish Moss, With Blackboards Nailed to Palm Trees, Benches and Tables Are Arranged for Regular Studies.

## A Class on Visit to France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hudson, O.

CHERBOURG! France at last. Youthful enthusiasm ran high as our little party of 30 climbed aboard the motorbus for that delightful ride to Versailles down through the picturesque countryside of Normandy. Tourists? Yes, and no. We were a group of American schoolboys with their teacher as guide, beginning a visit to France, not a party of tourists about to "do" France.

We were giving concrete expression to a rather new idea, conceived in the mind of a New England "prep" school headmaster, which reverses in the main the popular conception of the objectives of travel and holds that the surface impressions which most travelers bring home with them are but a shadowy and distorted picture of that which is really France, or England, or Italy, and that one's effectiveness as a traveler is measured by the degree to which he has participated in the essential life of the other country.

The idea itself is not exactly new in its basic elements but the particular plan whereby it is being given concrete form contains many novel features. In its present state this plan embodies the best experience of several summers. Its sponsors have kept constantly in mind their belief that familiarity, properly controlled and wisely guided, breeds esteem and not contempt. Youth is a time of generous impulses in which may be created lifelong attitudes of friendship and tolerance not only among school associates in America but also among the youth of the world at large. Based on this belief a program has been advanced since the summer of 1927, and it is now receiving cordial support from 18 American schools, 12 French, 9 English and 5 German.

Two plans for bringing about pleasant personal contacts between American and European schoolboys are in successful operation. One is the exchange of boys during the summer vacation with France and Germany. The other is the receiving of English boys as guest scholars for the regular school year. The association of those American secondary schools which are the active sponsors of this program is known as the International Schoolboy Fellowship Association.

**On an Old French Estate**

For the third successive summer we were about to spend five delightful weeks at L'Ecoledo Montcel. This is a French private secondary school in the small village of Jouy-en-Josas, three miles from Versailles and about 10 miles from Paris. The site of the school is an old French estate, a creation of the period of Napolean the First. It is beautifully laid out on a heavily wooded slope, with expansive lawns, numerous flower beds and extensive shrubbery, the whole being surrounded in typically French fashion by a large stone wall. The buildings of the school proper consist of a château and a chalet. The former is a large structure embodying the architectural characteristics of the first empire. It is the focal point of all the activities of the school. The chalet is a smaller building of more recent construction which serves as a sort of annex of the château. All of our physical surroundings during our sojourn at Montcel were highly satisfactory.

No time was lost in beginning our educational and sports program immediately upon our arrival. The academic routine for an American boy was as follows: His first class each morning was a talk, often illustrated, on some phase of French history or modern life, given by one of the French instructors in French. In his next class he was taught the French language by a French master. For the latter purpose our boys were divided into three groups according to their previously acquired knowledge of the subject. The third and last period was a sort of comaradarie—conversational period in which the French and American boys were thrown together. The French boys followed a program essentially like the one pursued by the Americans except that they were taught by the American masters in English. The sports program was an interesting combination of French and American games. Many of our American boys made their first contacts with soccer and Rugby, whereas the French were initiated into the complexities of baseball and football. A playground ball tournament and two tennis tournaments featured the sports program.

**Sightseeing Program**

Our academic and recreational program was interestingly supplemented by a comprehensive sightseeing program. Each Tuesday afternoon every American boy went to Paris on a tour conducted by one of the French masters assisted by some of the French boys. Every Thursday afternoon the boys were permitted to visit Paris unescorted in small groups to go shopping or to explore points of individual interest. Several week-end bus trips were enjoyed by the entire party. One delightful two-day trip through a portion of the World War battlefields enabled us to see Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry, Rheims, Soissons, Chemin des Dames, and the site of the signing of the armistice. A few days later we visited the palace and forest of Fontainebleau, and the beautiful Château de Chantilly. Our last two-day trip was down to the famous Château district along the Loire River. Here we visited several châteaus of much historical intérest, such as those of Blois, Chambourg and Chenonceaux. The bicycle squad, which included nearly all the boys, took a number of short trips to points of interest, several of which were to the marvelous Palace of Versailles with its extensive grounds and ornate fountains. In all our sightseeing, as well as in our academic and recreational pursuits at Montcel, the emphasis was kept at all times upon the admirable qualities of the people and their culture, rather than upon the monuments and the froth.

After leaving Montcel we spent three delightful days in Switzerland visiting Lausanne and Geneva, taking little trips up into the beautiful Swiss Alps, collecting souvenirs, and swimming in Lake Geneva. Of course, we all fell in love with Switzerland. Our day in London was too short, but we saw the Tower, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament, and of course, did some shopping.

The reactions of the boys toward the summer as a whole indicated that we achieved satisfactorily the major objectives of our trip, namely, to develop a friendly appreciation and understanding of the French people, and to give them a favorable impression and a more sympathetic understanding of the Americans. We now really know through our own experience that France is not simply a geographical and political subdivision of Europe, but that it is a nation of people who have an admirable culture based on a long and brilliant history—a nation of human beings who think, act and feel about as we do.

R. W. M.

## Character Education in the Public Schools

St. Louis, Mo.

CHARACTER education and training for good citizenship are definite aims throughout the St. Louis public school system, according to Superintendent Henry J. Gerling, who comments upon this subject in his forthcoming annual report to the Board of Education. Superintendent Gerling sees in character education not a by-product, but a culminating goal to which all educational effort contributes.

"Schools throughout the nation," said Superintendent Gerling, "are probably more alive to the problem of character education today than they have been at any time in the past. Local and national inquiries concerning the prevalence of crime, the general belief of society that education constitutes the most effective means of combating crime, and the many improvements which have taken place in the art and science of education, have combined to focus the attention of the public upon the character development as the crowning purpose of a public school system. The specific aims in education may be numerous; but the development of character is the culminating end which includes all others. For this reason it is not customary to provide a special course in moral training; instead, all courses lead to this end.

"The intangibility of the means to accomplish the desired results necessarily makes it difficult to outline in a specific way the methods that are used to accomplish them, especially since the indirect, as well as the direct influence of each teacher is a factor that cannot be accurately measured. The fact that purposeful methods are used, however, is evidenced in the replies to questionnaires sent out by the Character Education Commission of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association charged with the prepartion of the 1932 yearbook.

"Beside organizations purposefully provided to foster pupil participation in the school government, regular class work is consciously directed toward the development of desirable character traits."

## 'Shall I Deal With Men or Machines?'

Dear Dean:

I am a junior in the college of engineering of ——— University. I have passed my courses in mathematics but I am beginning to fear that I shall not enjoy a life devoted to the technical problems with which graduates of engineering colleges deal. I like people and contacts with them more than I do the testing of raw materials or the experiments we have in chemistry and other sciences.

One of my teachers referred the other day to work in personnel research now being done in some of the great industries. I should like to complete my course in engineering but I am wondering if I cannot get into work known as personnel research.

I am not sure that I know just what is meant by personnel research. How does it differ from what is called personnel work? Can you tell me where to write for more information?

Sincerely, Bill.

Dear Bill:

The personnel research worker in a large corporation studies problems that are social and personal rather than scientific and technical. He strives to improve methods of selecting, training, promoting and transferring men. He may develop tests for native ability or for efficiency in doing the tasks that are necessary in the various jobs in a plant. He studies the relations that exist between the administration and the men and often becomes expert in helping employees to become worthy of promotion.

The personnel director of a manufacturing plant or a department store may have assistants who conduct research in human problems that affect production or sales, or he may himself do much of the research that is needed to make him efficient as a personnel worker.

If you are interested I suggest that you write to the Personnel Research Federation, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y., for leaflets dealing with personnel work. If you decide to enter this work membership in the federation would be desirable.

You can obtain much help from such works as "Personnel Management," by Scott and Clothier, and "Personnel Administration" by Tead and Metcalf.

Your engineering dean, the director of personnel, or the dean of men of your university, can give you further information on this most interesting work.

Go to the library of your university and look over the articles in the bound volumes of the "Personnel Research Magazine." You will get much light on progress in recent years in this field of work.

Very sincerely,
Harry S. Stone,
Dean of Men, West Virginia University.

## Russia's New Technical Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

II

Moscow

I ASKED a Soviet educator, a Communist and enthusiastic supporter of the many innovations, whether polytechnical education was not being pushed to unnecessary extremes, and whether a child with musical or artistic inclinations may not find himself stifled in the mechanical atmosphere of engines and machines.

"Quite the contrary," was the reply. "We still teach literature, drawing and music in our schools. But we want the future painter or composer to be well acquainted with factory life, to have lived it, and eventually to draw his inspiration from it, to describe and paint it. Our state is a proletarian state. The worker is the master. We don't want mere music or painting or literature. We want proletarian music, art and literature."

Teachers of every subject and grade are expected to participate in the polytechnization of the Soviet schools, the main features of which were outlined in the preceding article. They must coördinate their subjects with the pupils' outside experience.

Regular excursions are conducted not only to factories, but to municipal institutions, to public museums and parks. Biology teachers must draw upon the botanical and zoological garden for material. Instructors in physics and chemistry must constantly refer to the factory or school workshop, while history and social science are linked up with the study of the political and economic structure of the Soviet state. Topics are taken from the immediate problems of daily life. So in springtime plowing and planting on state and private farms are studied.

**What Is Required of the Teacher**

As may be judged from the foregoing account, special knowledge and equipment are now required of the Soviet teacher. He must be acquainted with the construction and work of the standard machines, as well as with the most important processes of factory production. He must possess a fair understanding of up-to-date inventions and appliances. He must reeducate himself. Every teacher this winter is expected to take three months of practice in the factory to which the school is attached. Short courses for the special training of teachers are organized by various institutions and factories.

With a view to aiding the teachers an exhibition of the work done in various polytechnical schools has been organized in Moscow. Here various mechanical appliances and machines recommended for use in the schools are shown and explained. Osoviakhim, the semiofficial organization for the promotion of aviation and military chemistry, sent in a varied assortment of designs illustrating various arms, bombs, gas masks, tanks and airplanes. The exhibition also contains complicated machines made by students, such as motion-picture apparatus constructed from pieces of wood and empty cocoa-boxes, an electrical station and a steam mill. Teachers come to this exhibition in their free time, study the models, ask where some of the materials could be bought, what instruments should be chosen for various grades, etc.

Of course, with the present acute shortage of almost every kind of material, it is sometimes almost a hopeless task to find even elementary manual training for equipment for schools. Time and time again at the exhibition I heard teachers complain that they could not buy nails anywhere or find certain tools, boards and locks. Recently Bubnov declared that the teachers did not show sufficient energy, enthusiasm and insistence in pushing forward polytechnical education. "If our teachers are not real fighters and organizers we shall not have any polytechnical schools," he said, admitting, however, that Soviet teachers, especially in the villages, are heavily burdened with work.

**Respect for the Village Teacher**

"We must see what the teacher is doing in the village to be filled with deep respect for him," asserted the Commissar for Education. "He teaches the children, eliminates adult illiteracy, fights the kulak, helps organize the collective farm, participates in the planting, harvesting and other campaigns. Approximately 20 per cent of the teacher's work is in the school, while 80 per cent is outside it. He lives rather poorly and works under difficult conditions."

Both the names and the organization of the Soviet schools have been changed. In the cities they are called "factory seven years schools"; in the villages, "schools of peasant youth." The first four years of the elementary seven years course are obligatory; the other three years are optional. After the seven years of elementary study are completed the pupil may continue his education for three years either in a "technicum," which roughly corresponds to an American high school, but is much more specialized, or in a "fabzavuch." The latter is a higher manual training school, connected with a factory.

From the technicums are recruited the students for universities and higher technical schools; the graduates of the "fabzavuch" are supposed to become skilled workers.

W. H. C.

[The first article ran last Saturday, Dec. 20.]

## The Parent

Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Editors:

First of all I want to thank you for forwarding me a letter many months ago. A very pleasant friendship has resulted, for both me and my son.

I am grateful to someone who a long time ago suggested cutting up pictures into puzzles as a means of entertaining small children. We found that a certain kind of animal cracker box has dotted lines through the animals, all ready to be cut up, so we are learning how to make "shiraffes" and elephants, etc. Another kind has the bottom of the box perforated for cutting out the animal and folding back the bottom for a stand. We enjoy standing the beasts around the table. Sometimes we cut out the stand-up ones and stand the cut outs for variety. At any rate, it makes a five-cent piece yield a whole day's amusement.

Somebody else brought up the question of the right age for Sunday School. I should say it is when the parents are sure in their own thought that "now is the time." At least it was so in our case. When my older boy was about two it was suggested that I take him, but I was a little doubtful. When he was a few months past two, he got pretty lively, and I suddenly had a strong conviction that Sunday School was the next step. There was no trouble at all in starting him, and now it is his chief joy. It has meant a lot to him already, although he has been going only six months.

I found that colored pencils such as are used in offices are better than crayons. The initial cost is greater, being 10 or 15 cents or more each, but they can be easily sharpened and they do not need to be replaced so often. The greatest advantage is in the fact that they are so much stronger. It eliminates mashed crayous in the rugs to use pencils, and keeps fingers and faces and clothes from getting so smeared.

I find that a sociable child would rather sit on a newspaper on the rug and eat things that break into crumbs than go out in the kitchen while mother stays in the dining room or elsewhere going on with her work. It teaches a lesson in cleanliness, besides keeping everybody happier.

(Mrs.) L. L. P.

Nyack, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

Many of the humorous artists and writers have made home work a subject of jest. They give us a picture of the poor distressed parents doing difficult sums and poring over great books while Junior sits at one side waiting for the parents to finish.

I have observed that in many homes I am acquainted with Home Work has ceased to become a hardship and has been turned into a real benefit to the whole family.

I would not advocate parents robbing the children of the results of honest labor by doing their work for them. The teachers would never approve such a course, even if the children were pleased. If the children did not do their own work they would lose the afterglow of achievement and the sureness of knowledge. Furthermore, it would soon show in their class work when they had similar problems to do requiring original reasoning. We cannot and should not do the work for them but it is really a matter of "good fun" for parents to get acquainted with the books the children use today. To go over the subjects for ourselves will show us how much easier it is for the adult reviewing a subject, to get it from all sides than it was when we were children. If some of the revelations that come to us as we read Latin once more out of our sons' books can be passed along we can save them some struggles. One mother was able to get this idea across, that if one translated Latin even in the little beginning stories, for the sake of the good story therein contained, he would find it went faster and easier. The child naturally cannot see the woods for the trees sometimes in a foreign language. He sees only an army of words. It seems to him sometimes like a difficult gymnastic exercise of the memory. Once, however, that he has the thrill of getting the story, which after all is the object of preserving a dead language, he will find the words take care of themselves. Some children, who have among their early Latin translations the stories of Jason will recognize the same stories they read in English in Hawthorne's "Tanglewood Tales." Some music teachers begin early to get children to look for the tune of a piece, with the same idea in mind. If a pupil can learn to get to the heart of a thing, to see the goal ahead, he will not mind so much any hardships along the way.

The parents themselves will also find a review of Latin, geometry and geography fully as interesting as cross word puzzles and some of the passing fads and fancies adults have looked into as they came along. So much of the children's lives are passed in the schoolroom and over their books at night that a parent will have a bond of companionship that is a basis for friendship if he is somewhat familiar with the subjects his children study in school. When in later years the question of separations come friendship will hold stronger than a sense of duty. A boy will travel miles to talk over business problems with a dad who has traveled the path of geometry with him. After all it is a doubtful compliment to have the children come home to visit their parents from a sense of duty. How much more satisfying to have them continue a well-established friendship founded in school days.

(Mrs.) J. L. S.


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# THE HOME FORUM

## The Sun Comes Back

WE HEAR it said that the Christmas holiday season is no longer what it used to be. The remark has been made, no doubt, ever since there has been a Christmas, and will continue to be made for ages to come, with no better reason behind it than our natural tendency to prefer the past, at least in some regards, to the present. It assumes that customs and traditions hallowed by antiquity can hardly hold their own in a day so headlong and forgetful as ours, and it seems to imply that as the years change and renew themselves we change with them. This is a hazardous assumption—true enough, perhaps, of fashions and other such superficial things, but not true of the deeper qualities of human nature. And it is precisely to those deep and unchanging qualities that do not alter with time's brief hours and weeks that Christmas answers.

Definite reasons are sometimes given for the alleged decline in the gayety of Christmas celebrations. We are told that the season has been captured by business interests and commercialized to such an extent that its original purport is no longer understood, and that for most persons it is now nothing more than a time of accelerated "shopping" and exchange of gifts. Things of this kind are always hard to make quite sure about, and before one makes an assertion of this kind, a generalization that includes millions of his contemporaries, he should certainly make some very extensive observations. Even when he has made them, he may well doubt whether he has pierced to the innermost springs of action and motive in any single person other than himself. It is true that we "go shopping" in the weeks that precede Christmas with greater frequency and vigor than our forefathers had the opportunity to show, and it is true also that we exchange gifts rather more numerously than they were able to do; but need the energy of our Christmas purchasing indicate that we care less for the inner meanings of the day than people cared a hundred or five hundred years ago? One does not see the necessity of the inference.

There is, however, one set of causes powerfully working in the modern world that might indeed diminish the enthusiasm of our Christmas time festivity, and these causes may be summed up in the phrase "modern comfort." How modern, and indeed how recent, our comfort is we seldom reflect except when we are walking through a museum or a house built and furnished in simpler times than ours. Appliances and devices hardly ten years old have become, as we think, so necessary to our daily work and pleasure that we can barely bring ourselves to believe that people in most respects very like ourselves once did quite cheerfully without them. As we compare ourselves with the people of fifty years ago, not to say of a hundred or three hundred years, we find this remarkable difference, that we are coddled and swathed about and waited upon hand and foot in a way they could not possibly have imagined.

Let us see what this change has meant in concrete details. There was a time, not by any means remote, when the warmth of our homes in winter was secured by toil with ax and wedge in the woodland. Whenever the master of the house placed a fresh log across the andirons he recalled that toil, and often he must have remembered the very log he was handling. But then came the era of the coal furnace, and this personal relationship, this sense of having earned one's comfort in the most direct and simple way, was broken. One dealt with a middleman, one of several, and never saw the mine from which one's fuel came—perhaps never saw the district of the country from which it was transported. The men who had mined the coal that one shoveled into one's furnace seemed very remote and strange. Gradually the furnace went the way that the open hearth had gone, and other methods of heating took its place. When one wished more heat in his apartment one turned some sort of handle in the "radiator" or shouted down a pneumatic tube to the janitor. More recently still we have taken to pressing buttons and shifting indicators with our thumb-nails. Thus, somewhat less laboriously than our fathers, we keep winter at bay.

The results of these changes are, no doubt, for the most part beneficial, but one of them is that we do not get to know winter as the man did who strapped on snowshoes and took his ax from the corner and chopped all day in the ringing woods and then dragged his fuel home on a sledge. That was very different from shifting the indicator of the oil furnace from seventy to seventy-five, and so, by a slight motion of the finger and without leaving one's room, sending the temperature up by five degrees. Another result of the change is that we are not quite so grateful for warmth, perhaps, as we should be if our personal relation to it were simpler. Just because we earn it so much less directly, if we earn it at all, than did the laborer in the woodlot, it does not any longer seem to us, as certainly it often did to him, a rare and wonderful gift.

As the cold of winter has been conquered not by us but for us, so has the darkness. Firebrands, torches, floating wicks in open vessels of oil, tallow dips, candles, lanterns, lamps, gas jets, electric lights have succeeded one another down the ages, each a little more convenient than the preceding and each requiring of us a little less personal care and thought. What does it matter to us that the days grow short and the nights very long, now that we can bring an artificial sunlight into our rooms, dividing it and shading it as we like, making it blaze or softly glow at pleasure, and all by pressing a button? The electric light has brought a positive addition of beauty as well as of convenience into the modern world, and we should be more grateful for it than we are, yet we have to pay for it as we do for every other thing. We are paying by the gradual loss or blurring of the quick and active sense, once universal, of dependence upon the astronomical year and of reverent attendance upon it. Odd as the assertion may look at first sight, a main reason for whatever decline there may be in Christmas festivity is, simply, the electric light.

In saying this one purposely leaves out of account all the sacred associations of the season that have accrued during Christian history, not denying that these associations are primary in importance, but merely remembering that the great festival which occurs just at the time of year when the sun turns back is vastly older than christendom. What does it mean, what has it always meant, the glee and rejoicing of Christmas? Always it has been an expression of relief and gratitude that the darkness, slowly creeping and increasing its dominion day by day, was not after all to increase forever until we were engulfed in endless night. Can we not still imagine, dimly, what this gratitude and relief must have been, long ago, to simple people with no astronomy, no records of the past except a rude tradition, to whom each year was like a separate existence? They did not know that the sun would return. They watched it growing daily dimmer and more distant, smaller, colder; and the nights increased as the days waned. So recently it has stood almost above their heads, their strong and comforting companion, but now it was wallowing low beneath the fringe of the woodland, a frail and fated craft of the sky that the waves of night must soon suck under. How anxiously they watched its going down and measured the ever-lengthening shadows But then, at last, one glorious day, the shadows were just perceptibly shorter and they saw their sky-boat swimming ever so little higher than yesterday among the southern pines. It was enough. All the rest followed. Springtime must come and flowers bloom and birds sing again; there would be warm days and long days once more, and there would be another harvest. It was enough for those simple men of long ago; for they had alert imaginations if we have not. They gave themselves up, for that day, to dance and song and sacrifice and tossing of firebrands.

In order to enter at all into their joy we too must imagine alertly. That is to say that we must pierce through custom and routine and all the superficial appliances of our comfort until we arrive once more where they stood, face to face with actualities and essences. The holiday celebration of Christmas grew out of simple thoughts about simple things, and we shall regain it only by return to simplicity. And it may come back to us of the modern world with a depth of meaning and a wide reverberation of overtones such as primitive men never knew. For this day means to us not merely that the kingdom of old night is overthrown and the towers of darkness are toppling but that all shadows that have gathered upon our human hearts must pass away now that the triumphing Sun has risen upon them.

O. S.


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## *A Winter's Tale*

The sunshine of the fire, set free to play,
Gleams in the polished woodwork of the walls,
And little beckoning shadows softly stray
Across the ceiling, as the twilight falls.

I hear a fluttering as of many birds
On some spring bough, that gently sways and creaks,
Light steps on snapping twigs, soft, whispered words;
Confidingly of these the firelight speaks.
I see dim forests, sunlight filtering through
To stencil golden patterns on the moss,
And through a rift against the summer blue
Look up where rustling treetops heave and toss.
Sometimes, it seems to me, bright water laps
And dashes sparkling waves up summer sands;
Or on a warm, thyme-scented hill we rest,
Where breezes play upon the harebells blue,
That dance to their own music, sun-caressed,
And, as the wind, are gay and carefree, too.

So, if no longer now one old-time voice
Makes welcome sound and warmth within my walls,
Yet lovely things that made me once rejoice
Live with me here again, as twilight falls.
And, like the unpent sunbeams of the coal,
Past, treasured joy, from sullying care set free,
Blends with the present in one radiant whole,
But still reminds, "The best is yet to be."

And *now* "to be," for, as the dusk grows deep,
A share of home to lone or weary need
Shines from my fire, and then the bright flames leap
And wave white hands of cheer indeed;
And when the fireside circle closes round,
They dance and whisper, in confiding glee
And charming, hospitable warmth and sound,
The summer secrets that they talk to me.

F. ELIZABETH BUCK.

*Embroidery Workers of Appenzell*

## *Christmas Travelers*

*(The Grand Central Terminal, New York)*

I saw the Christmas travelers
Under the starred blue dome.
I saw the Christmas travelers
Coming and going home!
Some came into the city,
Eager, with bated breath.
Some left for tiny townships
Like Christ's own Nazareth.
The stylish and the dowdy,
The old and young, were there,
Some clutching clumsy bundles;
Some following with care
The porters with their luggage,
For all bore gifts that day—
Gifts from high, grassy places,
Or from avenues, light-gay.

I watched the Christmas travelers
Under the starred blue dome,
And suddenly I saw there,
Not these moderns, hurrying home,
But shepherds from the hillsides
And magi from afar,
Those olden Christmas travelers
Led to Jesus by a star.
And I said a prayer for travelers
As I watched one star above—
"God, at Christmas, always, always,
May we seek and find Thy Love!"

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY.

## Chase's Use of Color

Nothing in Chase's painting was more individual than his use of color, nothing more distinguished than his painting of blacks and whites. If not a colorist in the usual sense of the term, he had a keen and subtle sense of the value of the color note that was one of the hall-marks of a Chase canvas.

He never attempted to manipulate a "riot of colors." . . . His taste was rather for the reserves of color, the finer tones and juxtapositions, comparative blacks and contrasted whites, with the significant accenting touch of light or dark. But most effective of all is his subtle, economical manner of using a small quantity of color in such a way that it tells for ten times its quantity and speaks more authoritatively than an overwhelming brilliance. The Red Box is an example of this. The most trumpet-like proclamation of scarlet could not penetrate more keenly, seize more compellingly upon the imagination than do the elusive quirls and splashes leading up to the final "let go" on the wide patch of the pinkish-red sleeve and the coral glow of the red box. The canvas called Mother and Child shows a slender reposeful standing figure in a black kimono, holding against one shoulder the soft form of the baby. The harmony is quiet and simple—blacks, low-toned whites, a touch of red, a note of smoky violet in the roll of the kimono at the feet, grayish figures on the black robe connecting the light tone of the baby's robe with the black ones, the intense note of the red in the neck-band of the kimono repeated more lightly in the handle of the baby's rattle and in the pattern on the violet border. . . .

On his trips to Pittsburgh for jury duty Chase used to pass a certain fence painted red, an offence to the landscape, but in itself a strong, beautiful color. As he noted in passing it twice a year that the color did not fade, even outdoors in the sunlight, it was evident that the pigment had great permanency, so the next time Chase went to Pittsburgh he hunted up the source of the paint. . . . With characteristic generosity he scattered it among his painter friends. With this red many of his red notes were touched in—those characteristic accents which caused Kenyon Cox to say that in his use of a red note Chase had signed his canvas.—KATHARINE METCALF ROOF, in "The Life and Art of William Merritt Chase."

ALTHOUGH the group of embroidery workers was photographed in Lucerne, it might well be any one of many from Swiss towns. Groups such as these are to be found everywhere near the open shop doors, busily fashioning their exquisite handiwork. Sometimes they are protected from the too warm rays of the sun by bright-colored awnings, but more often they sit out in the open, in order that clear, unobstructed light may be obtained for the delicate work.

These young women are from the Appenzell canton, from whence is said to come the most beautiful of all Swiss embroideries. Wearing the picturesque costume of the mountains, they are of more than ordinary interest to the traveler from other lands. Their sweet voices and frank smiles, even when their language is not understood, are winsome enough to make acquaintanceship easy and natural.

In the summer, though they may not often look up from their embroidery, there is much for them to hear, as they work. They will hear the almost constant hoof-beats of the horses as the little vegetable and delivery wagons pass along. Then there are the voices of strollers on the lido—voices in many tongues. Out-of-school hours there is sure to be the metallic sound of rolling hoops and of shrill childish shouts as the hoops are driven through the narrow, winding streets.

In the winter time many of the embroidery workers return to their homes in the Appenzell district, where the native industries are fine embroidery and cheese making. The canton winters are long and the cheese making is arduous. Yet many of these skilled needlewomen are busy also in preparing lovely handiwork, the orders for which are given to them during the preceding summer by "sidewalk customers" from all parts of the world.

## *One Christmas Eve*

*(Canada)*

Was ever the Holy Night so gloriously clad;
Ever the earth and the stars so harmoniously glad?

Deeply and liquidly lovely, the stars conspire
As if they were thrilling anew to the angelic choir.

In delicate silk, frost-wove, every twig is dressed,
And softly of the lapidary stars caressed.

Never was Holy Night so mystically clad,
Never the heavens and the earth so melodiously glad.

It will need the dawn wings of his own glad day
To bear this immeasurable beauty away.

A. E. JOHNSON.

## The Roseate Tern

A little rock island far out from the shore of an Irish county, which shall be nameless, is the home of the Roseate Tern.

Few and far between are the occasions when the islet can be visited, for it is surrounded by a low reef of rocks almost flush with the water, and only on a perfectly still day is it safe to row or sail out from the forlorn little village on the mainland and effect a landing. But the venture is well worth making, for at the right season, the visitor will find nesting here in perfect security at least forty or fifty pairs of these most beautiful of sea-swallows. In other places he can only hope to find a few solitary pairs scattered up and down the coast, among the vast colonies of Common and Arctic Terns in such places as the Farne Island or the Norfolk terneries.

The Roseate Tern is the most graceful of its tribe, the long white streamers of the tail adding a peculiar and distinctive elegance to its flight and appearance; while the beak, which is coral-red in the Common and Arctic, is black in the Roseate.

The Island of the Terns in summer time is almost covered with masses of sea-pink and sea-campion, the sitting Roseates being almost hidden by the luxuriance of the flowers. In many cases, in fact, the birds are completely invisible till they rise on wing.

The companions of the Terns are a few scattered pairs of Rock Pipits and perhaps a couple of Oyster-Catchers, whose black and white dress and large vermilion beaks give them the appearance of avine harlequins, as they trot fussily about on the lichen-spangled ledges where their downy youngsters hide.

Wild and beautiful is the nesting haunt of the Roseate Tern, especially on a day when the sea is sparkling round it and the distant hills of the mainland are green as only Irish hills can be in the month of June. The sight of those roseate creatures drifting round and round against the blue summer sky, their plumage gleaming in the sunlight, is one to delight the heart of a naturalist.

## Immerwährende Weihnachten

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

MIT der Weihnachtsbotschaft: „Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen", die nur ein paar Hirten vernahmen, die des Nachts ihre Herde hüteten, brach im menschlichen Bewußtsein eine neue Zeit geistiger Freude, geistiger Reinheit und geistigen Friedens an. Der Himmel mag in jener ersten Christnacht finster gewesen sein; doch die Hüter richteten den Blick nach Osten, von wo sie das Anbrechen des Lichtes erwarteten, das dann alle Finsternis erhellen würde. Weihnachten verkündigt also nicht nur die Geburt Jesu, sondern auch die wachsende Erkenntnis allumfassender Gerechtigkeit, allumfassenden Wohlwollens und allumfassender Einigkeit unter den Völkern.

Weihnachten ist bei weitem nicht bloß ein der Vergangenheit angehöriges religiöses Ereignis; es deutet die Geburt der Wahrheit im menschlichen Bewußtsein und die heute mitten unter uns wirkende Allmacht Gottes, des göttlichen Prinzips, an. „Denn uns ist ein Kind geboren, ein Sohn ist uns gegeben, und die Herrschaft ist auf seiner Schulter; und er heißt Wunderbar, Rat, Kraft, Held, Ewig-Vater, Friedefürst". Die Menschen sind heute Zeugen der Erfüllung der Weissagung Jesajas.

In der ganzen Welt zeugen Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft durch wiederhergestellte Gesundheit, Gerechtigkeit und Wohlergehen für die heilende Kraft der göttlichen Wahrheit. Sie sind bestrebt, vor dem Throne des Geistes, Gottes, allen unreinen und pantheistischen Annahmen, aller übertriebener Verschwendung und Furcht vor Armut, allem Eigennutz und Haß, ja allem, was ihrem und aller Menschen Fortschritt nachteilig ist, zu entsagen. Männer, Frauen und Kinder werden in dem Maße Fortschritt machen, wie sie das Wort des Meisters beachten: „Die ihn [Gott] anbeten, die müssen ihn im Geist und in der Wahrheit anbeten".

Auf Seite 275 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuches „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mrs. Eddy, „daß Gott die Liebe ist, und daß Er daher das göttliche Prinzip ist". Dieses göttliche Prinzip, durch das Christus Jesus die Volksmengen speiste, die Kranken heilte, die Sünder befreite, den Sturm stillte und die Toten ihren Angehörigen lebendig wiedergab, steht heute allen Menschen zur Verfügung. Tatsächlich wirkt es durch die Christliche Wissenschaft in reichem Maße, wodurch die Menschen von der Geißel der Furcht und allen daraus hervorgehenden Übeln befreit werden; denn Furcht ist ungeistig, sie gehört nicht zur Anbetung Gottes „im Geist und in der Wahrheit". Die Grundlage des Denkens in der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist ein vollkommener Gott und ein vollkommener geistiger Mensch. Durch Vergeistigung des Denkens und durch das daraus folgende Vertrauen, daß der Geist und nicht die Materie die Quelle der Gesundheit und der täglichen Versorgung ist, verschwindet die als Krankheit, Armut, Einsamkeit, Arbeitslosigkeit in Erscheinung tretende quälende Furcht allmählich aus dem menschlichen Denken und Erleben.

„Gott ist Licht und in ihm ist keine Finsternis". Dieses Licht ist kein Sonnenlicht, sondern geistiges Licht, das Leuchten der unendlichen Liebe, von der das Gute unaufhörlich ausgeht, und das nie ausgelöscht werden kann. Daher ist nicht einzusehen, warum man Gerechtigkeit, Freude, Gesundheit, wenn man sie geistig beansprucht und beweist, nicht rechtmäßig genießen sollte. Läuterung des Denkens bahnt größerer Gottähnlichkeit und Harmonie den Weg.

Wissenschaftlich gesprochen sind Widerwärtigkeiten genau so grundlos wie Unwissenheit. Daher fragt sich der Christliche Wissenschafter: Kommt die Versuchung zu hassen, zu fürchten, krank und neidisch zu sein vom göttlichen Prinzip, von der göttlichen Liebe zu mir? Wird diese Versuchung von einem intelligenten Gesetz, einer intelligenten Kraft oder Absicht unterstützt? Offenbar nicht! Dann kann und sollte man in aller Demut und vom Geiste des Christentums durchdrungen jeden Irrtum, der einen versucht zu vergessen, daß in Gott, dem Guten, und in Seiner reinen Widerspiegelung, dem geistigen Menschen, keine Spur von Finsternis, Mißton oder Mangel ist, zurechtweisen, verneinen und fliehen.

Der Gesang der Engel in jener ersten Christnacht vor alters war ein Ausfluß geistiger Freude, und dieselbe geistige Freude befreit und erhellt heute das Leben der Christlichen Wissenschafter und breitet sich als Zeichen der Allumfassenheit der göttlichen Liebe über alle Menschen aus. Der Vorhang vor dem Strahlenglanze des geistigen Seins ist gelüftet.

Ein echter Christ legt seine Schätze „Gold, Weihrauch und Myrrhe" unerschrocken und reinen Herzens dem Christus, der Wahrheit, zu Füßen. Vor seinem neuen Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen legt er seine Kümmernisse, Befürchtungen und Vorahnungen nieder. Mit andern Worten, er sollt in seinem Denken der Allmacht des göttlichen Prinzips, der göttlichen Liebe, wahre Anbetung. Noch ehe er die vollständige Lösung seines menschlichen Problems sieht, bringt er den wohlriechenden Duft des Glaubens, des Vertrauens und der Dankbarkeit dar. Diese Dankbarkeit untergräbt seine alten Befürchtungen; denn man kann zu gleicher Zeit nicht geistig dankbar und materiell furchtsam sein.

Das Licht der Wahrheit genügt, einen aus jeder sich einstellenden Schwierigkeit herauszuführen, vorausgesetzt, daß man durch wahres Denken und christliches Handeln diesem Lichte folgt. Wer ein Gefühl der Feindschaft gegen Verwandte, Freunde oder Fremde, Rassen oder Völker hegt, tilge es aus dem Denken! Denn es hat keinen Raum, wo man im tiefsten Herzen Weihnachten feiert. Was nützt äußerliche Freude, wenn im Herzen das Wohlwollen fehlt? Aber die göttliche Liebe segnet den Geist der Vergebung.

Trotz der vielen noch zu entwirrenden Verwicklungen sind die Menschen der Aufrichtung des Friedens unter allen Völkern nie so nahe gewesen wie heute, wo sie erkennen, daß es nur ein regierendes göttliches Gemüt gibt. Und jeder, der Gott, das Gute, wahrhaft anbetet und bestrebt ist, Gerechtigkeit und Freude nach Möglichkeit zum Ausdruck zu bringen und selbst den geringsten Glauben an das Böse aus seinem Denken auszulöschen, trägt zur Herbeiführung des tausendjährigen Reiches bei, wo alle Menschen in den Gesang der Engel einstimmen werden: „Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen!"

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## Perpetual Christmas

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH the message of Christmastide, "On earth peace, good will toward men," which was heard by only a few shepherds watching in the night, there dawned in human consciousness a new era of spiritual joy, purity, and peace. The sky may have been dark on that first Christmas night, yet the eyes of the watchers were directed eastward, where they knew the light would first break through, thence to outshine all darkness. Christmas, then, heralds in not only the birth of Jesus, but the increasing recognition of universal righteousness, good will, and unity among all nations.

Far from being merely a bygone religious event, Christmas is indicative of the birth of Truth in human consciousness, and of the all-might of God, divine Principle, operating in our midst today. "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." Today mankind is witnessing the fulfillment of Isaiah's prophecy.

All over the world students of Christian Science are bearing witness to the healing power of divine Truth, through restored health, righteousness, and prosperity. They are striving to surrender before the throne of Spirit, God, all impure and pantheistic beliefs, all extremes of love of luxury and fear of poverty, all selfishness and hate; in fact, whatever is detrimental to their own progress and that of all mankind. Every man, woman, and child will progress in proportion as he heeds the Master's words, "They that worship him [God] must worship him in spirit and in truth."

On page 275 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle." This divine Principle, whereby Christ Jesus fed the multitudes, healed the sick, freed sinners, stilled the storm, and restored the dead to their loved ones, is available to all today. It is, in fact, operating abundantly in Christian Science. Thereby mankind is being freed of the scourge of fear and all its attendant ills; for fear is unspiritual: it forms no part of the worship of God "in spirit and in truth." The basis of thought in Christian Science is perfect God and perfect spiritual man. Through spiritualization of thought and consequent dependence for health and daily supply on Spirit rather than on matter, the torments of fear, expressed as sickness, poverty, loneliness, unemployment, gradually fade out of human thought and experience.

"God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." This light is not solar light, but spiritual light, the radiance of infinite Love, from which good is ceaselessly emanating, and which never can be extinguished. Hence there is no reason why righteousness, joy, health, if spiritually claimed and demonstrated, should not be legitimately enjoyed. Purification of thought makes way for greater Godlikeness and harmony.

Scientifically speaking, discords are causeless, even as ignorance is causeless. So the Christian Scientist asks himself, Is the temptation to hate, to fear, to be ill, to be envious, sent me by the divine Principle, Love? Has this temptation the support of any intelligent law, power, or purpose? Obviously not! Then, in all humility and imbued with the spirit of Christianity, one may and should rebuke, deny, and escape from every error that tempts him to forget that in God, good, and in His pure reflection, spiritual man, there is no vestige of darkness, discord, or lack.

Spiritual joy inspired the angelic chorus that first Christmas night of long ago, and the same spiritual joy is liberating and brightening the lives of Christian Scientists today, and is spreading to all mankind, in token of the universality of divine Love. The curtain has been lifted on the radiance of spiritual being.

A true Christian, unafraid and pure of heart, lays at the feet of Christ, Truth, his "gold, and frankincense, and myrrh." He surrenders before his new understanding of God and man his grievances, fears, and forebodings. In other words, he accords true mental worship to the all-might of divine Principle, Love. Even before seeing the full solution of his human problems he offers up the sweet-smelling savor of faith, confidence, gratitude. This thankfulness undermines his old fears, for one cannot be both spiritually grateful and materially afraid at one and the same time.

The light of Truth is sufficient to lead one out of each difficulty as it presents itself, provided one is following that light through true thinking and Christlike actions. If there be in anyone a feeling of enmity toward relatives, friends, or strangers, toward race or nation, let it be blotted out of thought, for it has no place where one is celebrating Christmas in his innermost heart. Of what use would outward good cheer be if inward good will were lacking? But the spirit of forgiveness is blessed by divine Love.

In spite of many a tangle still to be unraveled, mankind has never been so near to the establishment of peace between all nations as it is today, when men are discerning that there is but one governing divine Mind. And each one who truly worships God, good, striving to express the maximum of righteousness and joy and to blot out of his thought even the least belief in evil, is doing his share toward bringing in the millennium, when all mankind shall join in the angelic chorus, "On earth peace, good will toward men."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

## *Breakfast*

The sparrows flew down to the window-ledge—
And it was Christmas Morning;
They lighted and poised on the icy edge,
The snow and the keen wind scorning.

A little old woman pushed up the sash,
Her faded eyes were glowing;
And half her breakfast—rash, oh, rash!—
She crumbled amid the snowing.

She ate her half as she watched them there,
And her smile was a rare adorning,
Making her wrinkled face full fair—
Oh, it was Christmas Morning!

MINNIE LEONA UPTON.


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With Key to the Scriptures
By
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# Women's Enterprises and Activities

## The Florist Shop Offers New Opportunities

By DORA ALBERT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"NEVER was the flower business so wide open, so inviting as now. Never were people so flower-conscious. Never was there a better chance for women to get in and work their way to the top." Such is the glowing account which Irene Hayes, successful woman florist with her own shop on Park Avenue, presents of the opportunities now open to women in the flower business. Asked if the field were not overcrowded, she replied, "No, indeed. There is always room for someone better at the top."

But the woman who wishes to succeed in this work must give herself up wholly to it, she pointed out. There are demanding hours of hard work seven days a week. There is the endless handling of large wet vases dripping water everywhere. There are the months of apprenticeship when it seems almost impossible to get a job and even harder to hold it.

**No Specialization**

"For the woman who enters the flower business must know every angle of the work. When the flowers arrive from the growers she must be able to cut them and put them in vases. She must be able to decorate the windows, arrange the baskets, sometimes even make the baskets herself. She must think up novelties and nosegays for women to wear on their costumes. And then persuade them to buy these. She must know how to make corsages and boutonnières. She must be able to keep books. And perhaps most important of all, she must help to get the shop ready each morning.

"For there is no such thing in the flower business," explained Miss Hayes, "as a girl who starts as a salesperson, as a decorator or on any separate job. An employee must know not one thing about the work, but everything." Yet bookkeeping, on the whole, Miss Hayes believes, is one of the most important entering wedges to the profession. For the bookkeeper gets the groundwork and has a chance to see every side of the business.

At the present time courses for florists are given at Cornell University. Girls who graduate from these are able to demand and get at the start a fair weekly salary, about $25.

**Feeling as Necessary as Knowledge**

"In order to be a successful florist," explained Miss Hayes, "you don't have to know the botanical parts of each plant. Florists handle only the hothouse flowers. It is therefore necessary to know only the staple flowers. In addition to this you must be able to arrange flowers, and you must understand the feeling behind them. As a florist you are continually being brought into contact with people who will appeal to you to select flowers for a friend or for a romance—oh, there are a thousand and one cases where the sentiment behind the flowers is important."

"If you have this feeling for flowers and the other essential requirements, how do you get your first job?" Miss Hayes was asked.

"I got my start," she replied, "by offering to work without any salary. When I had learned all I could about flowers, I bought an interest in a tiny shop tucked away on the West Side. I invested just a few thousand dollars. But today no woman could start her own business in New York with less than $10,000.

"About 11 years ago, however, conditions were different. The possibilities of the flower business had not even been visualized. There were flower shops everywhere; but, to a large extent, the feminine artistic touch was absent. There were no women in the business and the men in it had been there almost from boyhood. Naturally, I was told when I started that I was headed for certain failure.

"But I knew when I began, that work, work, work, was the only thing that would lead me where I wished to go. And it did."

Miss Hayes succeeded to such an extent that after a year in business she was able to buy up the tiny shop in which she already had a small interest. Later came further expansion—a store on Park Avenue but somewhat too far uptown.

When the business thrived even with this handicap, Miss Hayes bought three shops, ran them as one, and began to sell her flowers from the most exclusive and fashionable section of Park Avenue.

**Arrangements Paramount**

"Of course," she said, smiling, "a rose is a rose anywhere. But in preparing flowers much depends upon the arrangement. Lovely tissue should be used and lace paper laid in between the roses. Then for an added touch there should be some little novelty, such as a rosebud placed in a tiny vase.

"We are using more vases than ever before in this work. For they are more lovely and more enduring than anything else we could send."

Though Miss Hayes obviously loves her work, it took her a long time before she found herself. She was born in Pawtucket, R. I., but spent her early girlhood in the middle West. She remembers yet how in her childhood she pressed her eager little face against the windowpanes of florists' shops. She should have known, perhaps, that this was her lifework. But in those days it was not any woman's work.

It was perhaps not surprising, instead, that with her cornflower-blue eyes and flying auburn curls, she should be told that a movie career was within her grasp. To New York then she came, at that time the center of the moving picture industry. She soon discovered that she could not live on the meager and precarious salary offered her. She began selling auto accessories, acting as a model, and seeking stage experience.

"But these were just jobs," she explained, smiling, "which lasted two or three months each. All this time I was thinking, 'What am I fitted for? Isn't there something I can do which will hold my interest year in and year out?'"

There came to her the vivid recollection of childhood days spent in haunting the flourists' shops, the remembrance of the fragrance of sweet peas filling the air with their perfume.

With these memories to encourage her, she went ahead with the work she had chosen instinctively in her childhood when she had said dreamily to herself, "What a nice job for a woman!" Later, the world had told her that it wasn't a woman's work at all. But finally she broke free of tradition, became a pioneer in her own field.

As a consequense, she has succeeded not only with her flower shop, but she has also added a service within the shop for the selling of theater tickets. For behind flowers there is romance and behind romance there are the early days of courtship.

Irene Hayes, Florist, Who Encourages Women to Seek This Field.

## Ability Finds Its Way

THOSE brightly colored and amusing Twinzy Cradle-Time Toys which attracted so much attention at the last annual Toy Fair in New York gave no hint whatever of the serious but intriguing story of the two young girls whose art and skill have brought to children one of the most approved and up-to-date fashions in the world of playthings.

The saucy Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary, with the rhyme printed on her pretty pink-and-white frock; the chic and spotless Goosey Gander, as well as many other Mother Goose character toys in the display, looked far too gay and mischievous to be associated even remotely with the solving of perplexing family problems. But these toys never would have made their début at the Fair had not a most remarkable show of self-reliance on the part of these girls suddenly asserted itself to meet seemingly insurmountable obstacles which stood squarely in the path of their young ambitions.

For the story one must go to the city of Battle Creek, Mich., and there will be found today, as it has existed for many years past, a modest but successful factory, where the owner, Mr. Squier, with the help of a small printing press and machinery of his own invention, has been turning out shipping tags in such numbers that he and his family, including six children, have long enjoyed a comparatively comfortable living.

Something of the father's sense of thrift and independence must have been instilled into the character of his children, for by the time the twins, Bernice and Blanche, had finished high school a few years ago they startled the family with the unexpected announcement that they had set their hearts on going to college; not just to the nearest and most convenient one, but to that particular institution which had most stirred their imaginations.

**For the Sake of College**

As they had expected, the announcement caused much surprise in the family circle and brought forth many expressions of doubt about the ability of managing the family budget so that it would stretch halfway across the continent in this ambitious program. It was at this point that Bernice and Blanche made the further amazing announcement that they would earn the money for college themselves. Their father insisted that this was out of the question since the girls had no particular training or talents; and this insistence was not without reason, for the girls themselves had no definite idea of how they could earn the money. But in this case obstacles not only made their purpose the stronger, but stirred up within them the power of initiative.

They appraised first the opportunities close at hand. From a penetrating look around the house, the yard, and the little factory came the thrill of a new idea filled with interesting possibilities. In the house were children's stockinette dolls; in the yard were pets they loved, while out in the factory was room in which the girls might draw and sew and let their imaginations have full sway. Perhaps the idea which the twins conceived was helped considerably by the fact that this family had always kept pets, not just the usual ones, such as cats, dogs and rabbits, but even a muskrat, a copher and a remarkably well-trained bluejay. However that may be, once the idea of making animal toys had taken a real hold of their imaginations, artistic impulses they had not even suspected they possessed fairly clamored for expression. A skill for drawing animals and a talent for originating designs soon converted the corner of the factory which their father had given them for their own into a busy workshop, rapidly requiring more and more room in which to operate in order to supply the increasing demand for their playthings. Jobbers, department stores and specialty shops were supplied, with the result that at the end of the year the twins had earned the necessary amount of money to pay all the expenses incident to their trip and a year's college tuition.

Two very happy girls were among the number who registered that fall in the University of California, while the surprised but proud family at home looked ahead to the future years and wondered what these gifted daughters would do next.

**Research and Perfection**

As might have been expected, the love of invention and the joy of initiative were stimulated by the year of college study, and when Bernice and Blanche returned to their Michigan home they were eager to resume their fascinating work and to experiment along lines of new inspiration which they had received during the year. They would make bright, colorful toys which children would love; but not only that, they would make toys that would wash; toys without buttons, with nothing to harm or to break. Ideas still blossomed. Out of the pages of old Mother Goose came the idea for "Mother Goose Twinzies," and in due time there appeared as toys these most loved characters of childhood. While recourse was had to ancient themes for the dramatis personæ, the treatment these toys received was up-to-the-minute.

With the same clear-cut vision and earnestness of purpose which made possible for them a year's college work, these young girls are endeavoring not only to build up a bigger business, but to bring more and more happiness into the lives of thousands of children.

## Woman Stages Series of Tableaux

By ALIDA VREELAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN AN endeavor to show how communication has literally brought the world to the threshold of New York, the American Telegraph & Telephone Company, in conjunction with several other great communication companies, has donated a Communications Room to the new Museum of the City of New York at 103d Street and Fifth Avenue. The exhibit will be open to the public after Jan. 1 and promises to be not only of exceptional educational value but highly entertaining as well. Through the medium of specially drawn maps and a series of tableaux with actors about three inches tall the historical events connected with the growth of New York City since the seventeenth century are illustrated, and the visitor will learn just how great a part increased communication facilities have played in this rapid development.

The research work, selection of material for the exhibit and staging of the tableaux has been in charge of Mrs. Adele Gutman Nathan, dramatic consultant of the communications companies.

'In 1660 we find the budding island-metropolis with 1500 inhabitants already aware of the city's commercial potentialities. It was the nation's natural and logical gateway to the mother countries of Europe. As yet, however, it was unable to communicate even with New Jersey or Long Island because of its surrounding waters. Up until this time the nearest approach to intelligent communication over water as well as land was a pre-arranged system of signals with lanterns—an idea borrowed from the Indian custom of lighting fires. Bell signals and town criers were other primitive means of conveying local news.

How the city overcame its handicaps, gradually eliminating time and space, forms the subject matter of the nine historical tableaux of the exhibit. Leading men of the various periods and several important inventors will appear in scenes built to the scale of one inch to the foot. Larger models showing various instruments of communication in their early stages of development will also be shown. Ned Burns, curator of the museum exhibits, is constructing the tableaux and modeling the figurines.

**The Consecutive Scenes**

Following a map showing New York as it appeared in 1664, the first scene will represent the inauguration of the first overland mail, Governor Lovelace of New York will be the central figure, starting the first courier with mail for Boston in January, 1672. This service continued regularly every month until superseded by something better.

The second scene will depict another step forward in communication history when the broadside was published which announced the freedom of the press. Near the announcement several citizens will be grouped reading copies of the New York Weekly Journal. Up until this time the people of the State had been forbidden to read this paper. Victory over this form of censorship followed the trial of John Peter Zenger who was jailed for reading the offending sheet.

The use of the mechanical semiphore to establish communication for New York merchants with ships passing through the Narrows will be illustrated in the next tableau. It will show the semiphore as it was placed in operation on Telegraph Hill near Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

A romantic moonlight scene for No. IV will reveal Prof. S. F. B. Morse in a boat in New York harbor installing the first submarine cable between Castle Garden and Governor's Island. The experiment proved a success, the cable remaining in working order until a passing ship carried it away on its anchor. Hence came the use of that familiar sign, "Cable Crossing, Do Not Anchor."

**Racing With Light**

Scene V will be built around the stock-ticker, the invention which made New York's financial history. The tableau will dramatically portray the arrival of William Heath, the so-called "American Deer," at the door of the customers' room of David Grosbeck & Co., clutching the stock reports of the day in his hand only to find that his news is already known through the new-fangled contraption, the stock-ticker. This occurred in 1867.

Alexander Graham Bell's famous demonstration of the telephone in a private room of the St. Denis Hotel will be the subject of Scene VI. This took place in 1877 and was sponsored by the president of Columbia University. The enthusiasm of the eager listeners is caused by the fact that a cornet solo being played in Brooklyn can be heard three miles away through Mr. Bell's instrument.

In the seventh tableau the blizzard of 1888 with its dire though picturesque effect on telegraph wires will be seen as it appeared in the neighborhood of Trinity Church and Wall Street. This great storm presaged the fall of the gigantic network of overhead wires and poles that covered the city and resulted in the laying of underground wires thoughout Manhattan.

Scene VIII will take up the coming of radio. The ninth scene will culminate in a display of all the known forces of communication at work in the last presidential convention in Madison Square Garden. Telephones, radio, telegraph, telephoto and typewriter-telephone will effect a drama of communication enabling man at last to reach the four corners of the globe with a speed that is excelled only by that of light.

## Around the World on $2 a Day

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

WHEN a family of six packs up and takes a two-year trip around the world, and claims that the trip totaled only $2 a day for each member, one wonders why the rest of us stay at home.

Yet this is the feat accomplished by the A. N. Burnham family of Winnetka, Ill. The prime instigator of such a romp was the mother, Anita Willets Burnham, instructor and lecturer at the Art Institute, Chicago, who one day decided that her family would enjoy seeing the world. With Mr. Burnham and the four children, Ann, aged 6; Willets, 17; Florence, 19, and Carol Lou, 20, she sailed from Seattle with suit cases well packed with paint and brushes, for all except Mr. Burnham are artists. They recently returned laden with 700 sketches.

"Of course, we did not travel in ease, for we did not have the money, but we always managed to get along," Mrs. Burnham said as she ushered the Monitor correspondent into the studio room of her log cabin home. "We got rates at most hotels because we were a family. We tried to figure on about $1 each for sleeping and meals, and the other dollar for transportation. If we came to a place that we liked and that was not too expensive we would settle down for several weeks. Where hotels were above our average budget we would do our sightseeing quickly and be off as soon as possible to the next country or town. We spent two months in Peiping, one month in Shanghai, two each in Jerusalem, Athens and Paris.

**Lived in Japanese House**

"We had a delightful time in the Balearic Islands off the coast of Spain. There we had rooms and board in a nicely furnished hotel for only 90 cents each. In Kyoto, we took half of a Japanese house and lived in true Japanese fashion. Yes, we could prepare our own American food in the way we liked, but we slept on Japanese pads on the floor, washed in Japanese laundries, and saw Japanese life at first hand."

Tips bothered the Burnhams little. In the first place they "traveled light," each one being allotted only one suit case. Several of these were fitted out with two little wheels at one end and a wooden tongue at the other, so that when the baggage became a little heavy it could be rested on the wheels and pulled along like a cart. Many times old clothes were given away for tips.

"A sketch a day was our aim," Mrs. Burnham said, "and the family as a whole did average at least one sketch a day. Sketching was often hard because people would crowd around us so." To avoid this, one day in Shanghai, Mrs. Burnham said she resorted to a rickshaw and went spinning along behind a Chinese coolie. With plenty of elbow room for making her sketch in this vehicle she would stop whenever she found a good composition. Unbeknownst to her, Carol Lou followed at a distance drawing a pen and ink sketch which she labeled, "Ma Burnham taking the air in the original pull-man car."

Willets, the only boy in the family, at another time was sketched in pen and ink as he sat in the corner of a Japanese train mending his socks. This was called, "Catching up with the family darning." Other humorous incidents were recorded in artist fashion.

**Colorful Records**

The bulk of the 700 sketches, however, were done in water colors, oil or colored chalk. As Mrs. Burnham turned them over one by one, she had proof in vivid splashes of color that the family had indeed encircled the globe. An old Roman arch in Damascus, the sacred cow of India, a flower street in China, book stalls in Paris, the Acropolis in Athens, the Cairo bazaars, hills of Jerusalem, the Wailing Wall, the interior of cathedrals and a host of others make up the collection.

"It was our trip to Europe nine years ago which really gave us the inspiration for this world trip," she commented as she put aside the sketches. "Then the baby was only six months old, and when my friends began to ask, 'How can you travel to Europe with a baby?' I started to think things out. It occurred to me that babies were growing in Europe as well as in the United States, so why couldn't my baby get along over there? Indeed, the fact is that a mother has less responsibility away from home because the whole family takes turns caring for the baby. This gave me more freedom than at home, where I was expected to shoulder the entire responsibility.

"The time to travel is when everyone is young, I think. You often hear people say, 'When my children are through school, or when they get a little older, then we shall travel.' This, I think, is all wrong. When children are of school age, then is the time for them to go. They absorb everything and when they get back, they are all the more interested in their history and geography and other studies because they have already seen so many interesting places. If they work hard they can catch up again with their class. If not, the traveling experience has been more valuable to them than book knowledge, anyway. Just when a child is entering high school he is most ready for a trip abroad, I think. At this age he is serious, alert, and cooperative.

"Our year in Europe woke me up. It seems as if two-thirds of the people in the world were asleep, just going along without knowing what the other half of the world is doing. There is much romance and inspiration about traveling. That first trip was truly a renaissance for me and I determined then to have another. It is not well to stay away from home too long, though, for you lose contacts. Still I think I could go again," she added with a smile, "and make it a three-year trip!"

The Eldest Daughter, Making This Sketch From Another Rickshaw, Gave It the Title, "Ma Takes the Air."

Catching Up on the Darning—In a Japanese Train.

## Civic Housekeeping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

WITHIN two years the South Australian Housewives' Association has become one of the most enterprising and strongest organizations of its kind in the Commonwealth. There are now nearly 50,000 members, and that number will increase.

"It is splendid to learn that women today are exhibiting a broad outlook," remarked the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Lavington Boynton, at the annual meeting. "I have been amazed, on reading through your report, at the variety of things with which the association has been dealing during the year. Most important work is being accomplished for the community, and it is impressive to observe with what sane clarity problems affecting the welfare of the state are being tackled. In addition to running your homes, you are helping to run the city on the same wise, economical and hygienic lines. If the dream of a state in which everybody works for the production of essentials, and later, possibly, for the luxuries, is to be realized, the coöperation of women will have to be secured."

In a year the association nearly doubled its membership, for 20,250 have been enrolled during the last 12 months. These are all confined to the city, but now the organization is reaching out into the country. The first branch was formed recently.

The association keeps in close touch with prices of household commodities, and where these are considered to be excessive, surveys are made and efforts started to reduce the costs. There have been some notable victories in this direction. For instance, the price of gas was one question tackled and the association decided that the act which regulates the charges was not entirely satisfactory from the point of view of consumers. It interviewed the attorney-general, and action may be taken.

Authorized wood merchants have been induced to join the association. Last year only two became members. A meeting of all woodmen wishing to supply fuel according to the rules was held, prices and conditions were arranged and provision was made for nine merchants to deliver wood in the metropolitan and suburban areas at association rates. During the summer, ice may be delivered on the same plan.

Action has been taken to remove the cause of complaints regarding prices of milk, fish and potatoes, and the association has also investigated the arrangements at the fruit and vegetable markets to improve facilities for business. Every year a Housewives' Week is held in Adelaide to encourage the produce and resources of the State, and a system of concessions, or discount for cash, has been inaugurated among storekeepers. Members of the association make periodical visits to factories where food produce is made, so as to get a better understanding of various trades.

## Women's Organizations

THE importance of the farm home to the great, general industry of agriculture, as well as to every other industry and activity of a nation, was stressed at the sessions of the National Farm Women's Conference, held recently in Boston, Mass., in conjunction with the convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Women from nearly every state in the Union discussed the problems and achievements of farm homes in their particular parts of the country. For instance, such topics as the following appeared on the program: Problems of the Far West, Mountain State Industries, From the Land O'Lakes, Along the Potomac, Alabama Council of Home Demonstration Clubs, and Farm Bureau Work in New Mexico. This will give an idea of the distances which women traveled in order to confer with their sisters from farm homes in other states, but can give very little idea of the scope of the topics discussed, or the depth of vision of the women attending the conference.

* * *

The way in which extension work is shaping activities and contacts among farm women has been one of the great achievements of the Department of Agriculture during the past few years. Not long ago this department reported the findings of a study made in 1929 to determine the effectiveness of various methods of extension work. This report was based on visits made to 10,421 farm homes in 15 different states. The number of better home practices which had been adopted as a direct result of the influence and instruction given by home demonstration agents, or someone connected with the department, was used as a criterion for judging the scope of the work.

In general it was found that one could show tangible results in such practical ways as better placing of equipment, more labor-saving devices installed, and a generally more intelligent thought of home management as a real business to be conducted on a firm business basis.

Running water in farm homes and the installation of electricity, both for farm uses and as a home service, are two improvements of which we hear most often, because they are of inestimable benefit and because they are coming to be considered of prime importance to farm women, as well as to women living in towns.

* * *

Those homes included in this study to which no definite improvement could be traced as a result of extension work are undoubtedly benefiting through enlarged mental vision. The power of thought and example will show tangible results sooner or later. Demonstrations of methods and practices will be reported from one farm home to another until the remotest home maker will hear and come to see.

As a result of this study a decision has been reached to make an effort to more adequately reach those farm women who live in isolated places and who do not belong to any organized group. This will be attempted through a news service, circular letters, personal visits whenever possible, and occasional general meetings.

* * *

Some idea of the number of women being reached by the Department of Agriculture is contained in the annual report of Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the bureau of home economics in the department. Speaking of the information service alone, she says that during the last year 20,000 letters requesting information on some phase of home economics were answered. The distribution of printed publications reached 2,925,882 copies, sent free in response to definite requests and not including sales by the superintendent of documents.

Anyone wishing to understand the breadth of this work may receive this annual report of Dr. Stanley's by sending 5 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

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# KHYBER PASS KEEPS CHARM OF 'OLD EAST'

(Continued from Page 1)

final destination of their wares. But the people who make this remarkable trip between Kabul and Peshawar belong essentially to the "age-old East," in outlook and interests.

The cargoes carried on the backs of the Bactrian camels and the Kabuli ponies are the merchandise that poets have always associated with Indo-Asian lands: carpets from Bokhara, shawls from Samarkand, spices from Persia and pomegranates from Afghanistan. The cloths and silks find their way into the bazaars of Northern India, particularly Peshawar and Amritsar; the pomegranates and other fruits are served on British breakfast tables at Calcutta and Bombay.

**Takes Family on Journey**

To bring these things from his distant home beyond the Himalayas, the tribesman simply loads his camels, gathers his family around him, and sets out on a journey that is at once a business and pleasure trip. About the time he thinks of taking to the plains, the British are beginning to think of going to the hills.

Sometimes, the strings of camels stretch for many furlongs along the tortuous roads of the pass—men, women, and children walking alongside. Donkeys, goats, sheep, and oxen are among the many animals that make the journey; some families bring all their live stock, including chickens, for the trip; and not infrequently the bales of merchandise on the backs of the camels are topped with a bed or some other article of domestic furniture, which is duly used at the halting places in the caravanserais, which mark the route.

Strange places are these serais, where families and sometimes entire villages of people assemble for the nights. They are surrounded by high walls, to keep out the raiding tribes who occupy the pass and whose predatory instincts are continually being tempted by the loads of merchandise passing before their eyes. Once a caravan has entered a serai it is shut up for the night, the great gateway being guarded by khassadars, the pass police.

**Railway and Heights Picketed**

These khassadars not only protect the caravans, but they guard the railway line and picket the heights. The men are armed—with rifles of a somewhat harmless character—and draw their pay from the British, coming under the control of the political agent of the Khyber. This force is officered by its own headman, the organization being drawn from a local tribal clan.

All through the British end of the pass are to be seen the forts and outposts of a great army which keeps the road safe for the travelers. Clansmen, Indian troops and British soldiers are engaged in the task. Side by side with these picket posts are to be seen walled villages, each with its fort-tower, and each surrounded by tiny fields, where the tribesmen raise meager crops. Each village incloses a tribe, many of which are continually at feud with each other.

There are actually two roads through the pass, one for motor traffic and one for the caravans or kafilas of camels, oxen, and asses. Tuesdays and Fridays are caravan days.

**Many Players In Cast**

The scenes at Peshawar when these kafilas are assembling are as though a gigantic cast of players were congregating for one of the most spectacular films ever staged.

That is the strange thing about this pictorial pageant that is ever being presented amid the wild glens and towering mountains that mark the Khyber—while it is in the very nature of a romantic display, it is in reality the ordinary routine life of a people whose lives are spent in remote places of the hills or in the sunburned upland spaces of Asia.

The train makes the trip from Peshawar to Landhi Khana once a day. There is a forlorn look about the terminus of the Khyber Railway, as if the very track itself wondered why it cannot continue its journey into the neighboring country of Afghanistan.

The railway formation is complete to the actual frontier at Tor Kahn; but as the rail journey does not go beyond Landhi Khana, the last two miles of rails seem simply to be waiting in patience for the time when they will be able to extend their mission of peaceful penetration into the very heart of central Asia.

## Delaware Bridge Speed Line Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The Interstate Rail Transit Committee recommends extension of the powers of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Legislatures to construct and operate a $10,000,000 high speed line over the Delaware River bridge between Philadelphia and Camden.

The proposed speed line would cross the Delaware River bridge on the outer track sections which have never been used, and it is estimated that such a line would be used by 25,000,000 annually.

The recommendations were approved by all the members of the committee with the exception of the representative for the Reading Company, George I. Wright, who stated that the Reading does not feel that the proposed line would adequately provide for the needs of its patrons.

## IN THE SHIP LANES

BREAKING away from the somber black which characterizes most transatlantic liners, the Swedish American Line has repainted its motor vessel Kungsholm white, for the five cruises to the West Indies and South America in which she will engage this season. With her cream-colored stacks, carrying the blue design emblematic of the crown of Sweden, and with her white hull, the Kungsholm made an imposing appearance as she "motored" up New York Bay on her first entry into port in this color.

The use of white has recently been urged in this column as a means of attracting the interest of prospective passengers, it being a recognized fact that gay colors invariably add to the sales-appeal of any article. The Canadian Pacific's fleet of transpacific liners has been garbed in white for a number of years, and those who have seen one of these vessels come up Vancouver Harbor—her white hull, buff funnels and masts, with a blue band around the top of her hull, contrasting with the green of the fir-clad hills on all sides of the bay—recognize the colorful picture which white ships present.

Another fleet thus to be garbed in white will include the two new 21,000-ton vessels being built for the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, these being the Strathnaver and Strathnaird, which will be all white with a red line about the hull, white upper works and boats and buff funnels.

**White Ships Discussed**

Whether or not the Kungsholm will retain her white garb when she reenters transatlantic service, is as yet undecided. E. A. Lindblom, passenger traffic manager of the Swedish American Line, said that this question would be considered by the company after the Kungsholm's cruises are completed.

Steamship officials who commented on previous publication of items of this nature in The Christian Science Monitor asserted that white ships are a hazard in a fog, as they are less readily discernible than black. It was also stated that the expense of maintaining them in this color is great and that the promotional effect is negligible—these statements having been made by Harold P. Borer, head of the Cunard Line's passenger department, and David Lindsay, assistant passenger traffic manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company. The possibility of white ships was also brought to the attention of Paul W. Chapman, president of the United States Lines, who had no comment to make on the subject.

The fact that the Canadian Pacific liners in the Atlantic a year ago were painted white to conform to the transpacific fleet, lends credence to a belief that an era of gayly-colored vessels is dawning.

**Other Colorful Ships**

Various other lines have adopted distinctive colors for their vessels—the United Fruit maintaining a white fleet, some of the Admiral Line ships being green; the Malolo, of the Matson Line, having a chocolate color with buff superstructure; while the Grace Line was obliged to discontinue the use of gray, due to the difficulty in maintaining this color in South American ports which its ships visited.

**Largest World Cruiser**

The new steamship Empress of Britain, 42,500-ton liner of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, has been selected by that company to make the ninth annual world cruise of the line, leaving New York Dec. 3, 1931. The Empress of Britain will be the largest and fastest vessel ever to make such a cruise, being 10,000 tons greater in gross tonnage than the steamship Columbus of the North German Lloyd Line, which heretofore has held this record. The cruise will comprise 128 days, visiting 81 ports in 23 countries. The new ship enters service on June 17, 1931, and will run in the Quebec-Cherbourg-Southampton route until she commences her world cruise later the same year.

**New Vessels**

A new cabin liner, to run as a companion ship to the motor vessel Lafayette, has just been commenced by the French Line and will be named the Champlain. She is expected to be ready in May, 1932, and will have a gross tonnage of 28,000, a length of 607 feet, and will vie in speed and appointments with her sister ship in the New York-Plymouth-Havre run.

**Steamship Schedules**

The new passenger ships of the American Export Lines are maintaining a monthly departure from New York for various ports in the Mediterranean, going as far east as Alexandria, Jaffa, Haifa and Beirut—the time from New York to Alexandria being 16 days. These include the Excalibur, Exochorda, Exeter and Excambion. Beginning next summer, a fortnightly schedule will go into effect. These vessels operate with a nominal rate and are among the new vessels of the American merchant marine.

**Liner Movements**

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Friday, Dec. 26

Western World, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Dec. 27

Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Olympic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Pennland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Drottningholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Santa Rita, Grace, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, Dec. 31

President Roosevelt, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; American Shipper, American Merchant, for London.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Dec. 31

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

Friday, Jan. 2

President Taft, Dollar, for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, Dec. 29

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York; Ecuador, Panama Mail, for New York.

Saturday, Jan. 3

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, for Honolulu.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, Jan. 3

Empress of Asia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Dec. 26

President Harding, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Santa Clara, Grace, from west coast South America.

Sunday, Dec. 28

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh.

Monday, Dec. 29

American Shipper, American Merchant, from London; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Saturnia, Cosulich, from Trieste; Patras, Naples; California, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; El Salvador, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, Dec. 30

Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; New Amsterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Aurania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh, Halifax; Santa Elisa, Grace, from west coast South America.

Wednesday Dec. 31

Antonia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Halifax.

DUE BOSTON

Saturday, Dec. 27

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh.

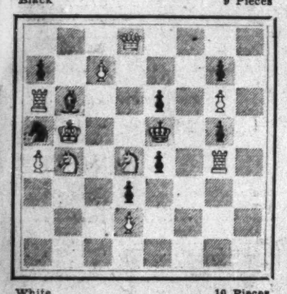
## CHESS

*by Frederick R. Chevalier*

PROBLEM NO. 1263

By J. Francey

Black 9 Pieces



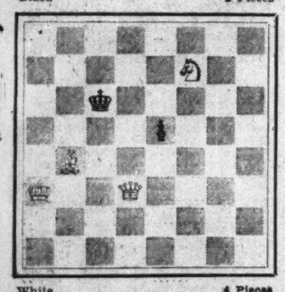
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1264

By Sam Loyd

Black 2 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1261. Q-Kt8

No. 1262. 1. R-R8 KxP
2. P-R8(Q)ch
1. . . . K-Kt6
2. P-R8(Q) K-B5
3. Q-Kt8 mate

End-Game No. 22. 1 Kt-B6, KxKt; 2 B-B6, K-Q4; 3 P-Q3, P-R7; 4 P-B4ch, K-B4; K-Kt7!, P-R8(Q); 5 B-K7 mate.

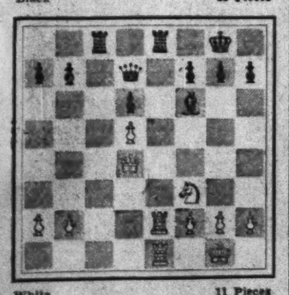
END-GAMES

Here is an innocent-looking position that arose in actual play. White has a very neat and very convincing way of winning.

End-Game No. 23

By E. E. Adams

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

The Harvard-Yale- Princeton Chess League this year welcomes Dartmouth into its annual competition, scheduled to begin Dec. 23 at the Marshall Chess Club, New York City. Instead of the usual combination team and round-robin match, in which every first and second-board player played the other first and second-board players, with the exception of his own team mate, and every third and fourth-board player did the same, each college will play a four-board match with every other college, the championship going to the team winning the most points. In football-game chess matches earlier in the season Dartmouth tied both Harvard and Yale. In last year's tournament Harvard won first place, with Princeton second and Yale third.

Here is a fine game from the international team tournament at Hamburg last August. It was awarded second brilliancy prize.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| Voisin France White | Noteboom Holland Black | Voisin France White | Noteboom Holland Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 20 RxP | Kt-B4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 21 Q-Kt5 | Kt-Kt6 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-QB3 | 22 R-R2 | R-Kt(e) |
| 4 Kt-B3(a) | PxP! | 23 Q-KB5 | P-R3 |
| 5 P-QR4 | B-Kt5! | 24 BxP | Kt-Q5 |
| 6 P-K3 | P-QKt4 | 25 Q-Kt | P-Kt6 |
| 7 B-Q2 | B-Kt2 | 26 R-Q2 | Q-R4!(f) |
| 8 PxP | BxKt | 27 B-Q5 | Kt-B7ch |
| 9 BxB | PxP | 28 K-K2 | Q-B6 |
| 10 P-QKt3 | P-QR4!(b) | 29 KR-Q(g) | KtxB(Q4) |
| 11 PxP | P-Kt5 | 30 PxKt | Q-B5ch |
| 12 B-Q2 | Kt-KB3 | 31 R-Q3 | QR-Q(h) |
| 13 Kt-K5(c) | QKt-Q2 | 32 K-Q2 | RxP |
| 14 Q-R4 | Castles | 33 RxR | QxRch |
| 15 Kt-B6 | BxKt; | 34 K-B | Q-B3! |
| 16 QxB | P-K4 | 35 K-Kt2(i) | Q-B3ch |
| 17 B-K2 | R-K1!(d) | 36 KxP | KtxB |
| 18 B-B3 | R-QB | 37 PxKt | R-Ktch |
| 19 Q-R6 | PxP | Resigns | |

Notes Translated from L'Italia Scacchistica

(a) More prudent is now 4 P-K3, since accepting the gambit P, after the text, is much stronger than in the Slav Defense: 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-QB3; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 4 Kt-B3, PxP, etc.

(b) Black gives back the P but gets two passed pawns on the Q-side in return.

(c) White neglects his development too much and, although he succeeds in destroying Black's terrible chain of Q-side passed pawns, the exposed position of his king proves fatal. 13 B-Q3, followed by 14 Castles is indicated.

(d) This prevents castling. Now we come to a very interesting phase of the struggle of two knights against two bishops. White loses because his KR is out of action.

(e) Notice how Black never stops pressing for an instant. Every move presents new threats.

(f) Now castles is impossible on account of 27 . . . KtxBch; 28 PxKt, RxB, etc.

(g) At last the KR gets into play, but the white king remains too much exposed.

(h) If 31 . . . Kt-Kt5; 32 QxP, Q-Kt4; 33 P-Q6, and the passed pawn can be defended and may prove quite bothersome.

(i) If 35 K-Q2, Q-B5, winning on account of the threat 36 . . . R-Qch.

This game, from the recent Frankfort tournament, is one of nine won by Nimzowitsch. It is a convincing proof of the kind of chess he can rise to under pressure.

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE (FOR WHITE)

| Nimzowitsch White | Ahues Black | Nimzowitsch White | Ahues Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 14 QxKt | P-K4(g) |
| 2 P-QKt3(a) | P-K3 | 15 KtxP! | R-K |
| 3 B-Kt2 | Kt-KB3 | 16 P-KB4 | P-B3 |
| 4 P-K3 | QKt-Q2 | 17 B-R5(h) | R-B(i) |
| 5 P-B4 | P-B3 | 18 P-Q3! | PxKt |
| 6 Kt-B3 | B-Q3(b) | 19 PxP | B-B2 |
| 7 Q-K2 | Q-K2 | 20 RxRch | QxR |
| 8 Kt-Q4(c) | P-QR3(d) | 21 R-KB | Q-Q |
| 9 B-K2 | Castles | 22 B-B7ch | K-R |
| 10 Castles | P-B4(e) | 23 P-K6 | BxP |
| 11 Kt-B3 | Kt-Kt3 | 24 BxB | Q-Kt4 |
| 12 P-K4! | PxKP(f) | 25 R-B7 | Resigns |
| 13 KtxP | KtxKt; | | |

(a) White plays the West Indian Defense, so-called, to the QP game a move ahead.

(b) Black, on the other hand, adopts Colle's system of development for White. Thus his object is P-K4 as soon as prudent.

(c) This move, with colors reversed, was made in a similar position by Alekhine against Ahues at San Remo. Its object is to discourage P-K4 or B4.

(d) Black wants to be able to reply to PxP with BPxP without White's annoying QKt-Kt5.

(e) This leaves Black's center weak and opens up scope for White's QB. 16 . . . Kt-K4 is an interesting alternative.

(f) Not 12 . . . P-Q5; 13 P-K5, PxKt; 14 PxB, QxP; 15 BxP, and White's game is very strong.

(g) Black overlooks White's winning sacrifice. Better is 14 . . . R-Kt, preparing for B-Q2, but in any case White has the better game.

(h) The move that makes the combination sound.

(i) If PxKt; 18 BxR, QxB; 19 PxP, B-K2; 20 P-Q4, PxP; 21 BxP might follow. If P-Kt3, 18 BxP, etc.

**E. D. THOMSON IS VICTOR**

PINEHURST, N. C.—Eric D. Thomson, of New York, won on Dec. 22 the opening contest in the Pinehurst Christmas week golf carnival, when he led a large field in an approaching and putting tournament. The contest was a six-hole affair, and the New Yorker scored 19, just one over par 18, to defeat Forbes K. Wilson, of York Harbor, Me., former Maine state amateur champion, who scored 20, and Francis Drake, of Cleveland, who also had a 20.

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**FLIERS GET MILITARY AWARD**

HAVANA (By U. P.)—Capt. Rosenham Beam and Lieut. Jack Hodson, United States Army officers with the Cuban air forces, have been awarded the Medal of Military Merit by the Cuban Government subject to the approval of the American Congress.

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# UNEVEN TONE CHARACTERIZES STOCK MARKET

## Extremely Irregular Price Trend With Specialties Conspicuous

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks closed heavy today, after a session marked by wide irregularity.

Advances of 1 to 3 points, which had developed by early afternoon, were eliminated in a later selling wave, but the leaders met support around Monday's closing prices.

Atchison rallied 3 points, and Westinghouse lost a point, while United States Steel, Johns-Manville, General Electric, American Can and other pivotal industrials ended the day with nominal changes.

Sales approximated 2,400,000 shares.

Preliminary reports of the volume of late holiday retail trade are too scattering to be particularly conclusive, but several department stores have experienced the best buying of the season at the start of this week, and over the week-end wholesalers received several rush orders of a fill-in character. Many organizations expect their volume will come within at least striking distance of last year.

### Ingot Output Reduced

Heavy industry is coming under the influence of the holiday and year-end inventory period. The Ford Motor Company has virtually shut down until Jan. 5, and steel mill operations are slackening.

Iron Age, publishing its weekly review of the iron and steel industry a day early, said that ingot output had been reduced from 38 to 35 per cent of capacity, and might get down to 25 per cent during the year-end shutdowns. This has been expected, however, and the trade is more interested in bookings for January, which have appeared in such volume as to make a fair acceleration of activity practically assured. Iron Age says one producer has experienced a gain of 30 per cent in orders this month over November. Railroads are in the market for equipment requirements. Pennsylvania is planning to order 150,000 tons of rails, and to take an option on 50,000 tons more, and New York Central will soon distribute orders for 170,000 tons.

As foreshadowed by yesterday's developments in copper, the copper export association raised its price from 10.30 to 10.55 cents a pound, c. i. f. European base ports, and foreign sales continued in fair volume, approximating 4,000,000 pounds this morning. Non-ferros metal markets in London, however, were generally soft, bar silver losing much of yesterday's gain. The petroleum situation failed to brighten, Standard of New York cutting gasoline prices in the New York area.

Call money was fairly firm at 2 per cent, but was not expected to exceed that figure. The Government overdraft in connection with its quarterly financing has now been sharply reduced, taking substantial sums out of the market. Furthermore, holiday currency demands and other year-end requirements are now being felt.

### Active Bond Trading

The strong buying demand that has bolstered bond prices appeared today to have partially subsided. A small section of the list continued to advance but most of the transactions were at concessions from the previous closing prices. The turnover was large.

Prime investment issues of carriers and utilities were called upon to absorb considerable selling, and recessions were of a fractional character. Some of the second grade issues turned definitely lower, and stock privilege speculative bonds receded sharply.

Alleghany Company 5s, General Theaters 6s, Missouri Pacific 5½s, Warner Brothers 6s, and Lautario Nitrate 6s were among the issues in the stock privilege group that developed weakness United States Governments gave a little ground in quiet trading.

The switching of Federal Reserve member banks from corporate domestic bonds to the more readily marketable United States Governments was reflected for the third successive week in the report issued by the Federal Reserve Board. The reporting banks bought $70,000,000 in Treasury obligations, and sold $60,000,000 in other investments. All but $7,000,000 in the latter is accounted for by the New York City banks.

## CHICAGO STOCKS

| Sales | | High | Low | Dec22 | Last Dec20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Adams Roy | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19 |
| 100 | Allied Motor | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 300 | Art Metal Wks. | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | 4 |
| 50 | Assoc T & T pf | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1050 | As Tel Util | 19¾ | 19⅛ | 19⅜ | 19¾ |
| 250 | Bastian-Bless | 22 | 21 | 22 | 22⅝ |
| 200 | Burnham Trad. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1½ |
| 350 | Butler Bros | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5¼ |
| 100 | Ceco Mfg | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 3 |
| 350 | Cent Pub Ser A | 13¾ | 13½ | 13⅝ | 14 |
| 2500 | Cent & S W Util | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16½ | 16⅞ |
| 400 | Chicago Inves | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 550 | Common Edison | 220½ | 220 | 220½ | 221¼ |
| 100 | Consumers Co | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3000 | Cont Chgo | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6¾ |
| 4300 | Cord Corp | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5¾ |
| 750 | El House Ut | 25¼ | 24½ | 24⅜ | 25 |
| 3250 | Gleaner C Har | 6¼ | 5 | 5½ | 6½ |
| 250 | Grt Lakes Air | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 50 | Hormel & Co | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 100 | Inland Util | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | 3⅞ |
| 21000 | Insull Ut Inv | 31 | 29 | 29 | 30⅝ |
| 200 | Kalamazoo Stove | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28⅝ |
| 150 | Kellogg Switch | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 150 | Keystone Steel | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 300 | Libby, McNeil | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 600 | Lion Oil | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 | Mer & Mfr A | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 17000 | Mid Utilities | 17⅞ | 16⅝ | 16¾ | 17⅞ |
| 800 | Mo-Kan Pipe | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½ |
| 50 | Morgan Lith | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4 |
| 650 | Nat Ed Pwr A | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21⅝ | 21½ |
| 100 | Nat Sec Inv | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5¾ |
| 250 | No Am Car | 29 | 28⅜ | 28½ | 29 |
| 100 | N A Lt & Pwr | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61 |
| 200 | Polymet Mfg | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1¼ |
| 300 | Q R S DeVry | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 3 |
| 850 | Rollins Hos pf | 27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | 27¼ |
| 100 | Sally Frocks | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3½ |
| 1400 | Seab Ut Shares | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 50 | Steinite Radio | ⅜ | ½ | ⅜ | ½ |
| 350 | Swift & Co | 27½ | 27⅜ | 27½ | 27⅜ |
| 3450 | Swift Int'l | 34¾ | 34 | 34½ | 34¾ |
| 50 | Unit C Am pf | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 950 | U S Gypsum | 37¼ | 36½ | 36¾ | 37½ |
| 750 | U S Radio | 13¾ | 12⅜ | 12¾ | 13⅜ |
| 200 | Utah Radio | 2¾ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2½ |
| 850 | Util & Ind | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5¾ |
| 900 | Ut & Ind pf | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 50 | Vortex Mfg | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 100 | Yates-Am M pf | 3¾ | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3 |
| Total sales 144,700. | | | | | |

### TO TRY TWO-CENTS-A-MILE RATE

CHICAGO—On Jan. 1 Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad will put a station-to-station one-way fare rate of two cents a mile into effect on four intrastate divisions for a period of three months as an experiment to determine whether the lower rate will stimulate passenger travel on these lines, against the competition of privately owned automobiles and buses. The regularly established fare rate is 3.6 cents a mile.

### ORDERS REFRIGERATOR CARS

The Canadian Pacific Railroad has ordered 250 refrigerator cars from the National Steel Car Company.

### DIVIDEND OMITTED

NEW YORK—Standard Coupler Company omitted the $5 annual dividend on the preferred due at this time.

# TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

| 1930 High | 1930 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Dec. 23 | Last Dec. 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61¼ | 38¾ | 2½ | First Nat St | 1600 | 41½ | 40¼ | 40½ | 40¾ |
| 2⅛ | ⅛ | .. | Flak Rubber | 2800 | ¼ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 21 | 1¼ | .. | Flak Rubber 1pf | 700 | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 21¼ | 1¼ | .. | Flak 1 pf cv | 80 | 1¾ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 52¾ | 30 | .. | Florsheim s | 1800 | 34½ | 34 | 34¼ | 30½ |
| 50⅞ | 12 | 1 | Follansbee B | 300 | 13¾ | 13 | 13 | .. |
| 104⅛ | 37¼ | 5 | Foster & Wh | 3100 | 44 | 40⅝ | 41⅜ | 42½ |
| 90 | 18¼ | .. | Fourth Nat Inv | 1100 | 22½ | 21¼ | 22 | 22½ |
| 57¾ | 16⅛ | 4 | Fox A | 14100 | 27¼ | 26 | 27 | 27½ |
| 55¾ | 24⅛ | 4† | Freeport Tx | 1100 | 29 | 27½ | 28¾ | 29 |
| 68⅛ | 78 | | Fuller pr pf | 10 | 78 | 78 | 75 | 77¾ |

—G—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11¾ | 2¼ | .. | Gabriel A | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 80 | 50 | 8 | Gamewell | 10 | 54 | 54 | 54 | .. |
| 19⅛ | 3½ | .. | Gen Am Inv | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4½ |
| 111¾ | 56⅛ | 4† | Gen Am Tk | 2000 | 58½ | 57⅜ | 58 | 58¾ |
| 71½ | 22¾ | 3 | Gen Asphalt | 1400 | 33¼ | 32½ | 32¾ | 33½ |
| 125 | 97 | 8 | Gen Bak pf | 10 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 100 |
| 38½ | 6 | .. | Gen Bronze | 400 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 7½ |
| 34⅛ | 7 | .. | Gen Cable | 700 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7¾ |
| 74¾ | 13⅜ | .. | Gen Cable A | 900 | 14½ | 13¾ | 14 | 14¾ |
| 109¾ | 41 | 7 | Gen Cable pf | 70 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 44¾ |
| 95⅝ | 42¼ | 1.60 | Gen Elec | 86100 | 43¾ | 42⅜ | 42⅝ | 43½ |
| 12 | 4⅛ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 100 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 81¼ | 44⅜ | 3 | Gen Foods | 7200 | 47¾ | 46¾ | 47¼ | 47 |
| 106⅛ | 38 | 6 | Gen G&E cr pf | 200 | 58 | 57 | 58 | 53 |
| 104⅝ | .. | .30 | Gen G&E A | 1200 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | 4½ |
| 49¾ | 40¼ | 3 | Gen Mills | 700 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 46 |
| 98⅝ | 89 | 6 | Gen Mills pf | 200 | 97¼ | 97½ | 97⅝ | 97¾ |
| 100⅞ | 91⅞ | 5 | Gen Mot pf | 200 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 95 |
| 64¼ | 32⅜ | 3† | Gen Motors | 31100 | 34⅞ | 33¾ | 34⅜ | 34⅛ |
| 91¾ | .. | .. | Gen Rad | 100 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | .. |
| 10 | 6½ | .. | Gen Theatre N | 700 | 7⅞ | 7 | 7 | 7½ |
| 106⅞ | 56 | 5 | Gen Ry Sig | 1200 | 68¼ | 64½ | 66½ | 67½ |
| 19⅝ | 5¼ | .. | Gen Realty | 2000 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | 4¾ |
| 100 | 52 | 6 | Gen Realty pf ww | 900 | 55 | 52 | 52 | 55 |
| 90 | 30¾ | 4† | Gen Refrac | 2100 | 41 | 39½ | 41⅛ | 42 |
| 106⅛ | 22 | 1 | eGillette | 6700 | 23⅜ | 22½ | 23 | 22¾ |
| 70¾ | 56¼ | 6 | Gillette pf | 100 | 63½ | 62½ | 63¼ | 62 |
| 30¾ | 12 | .. | Gimbel Br | 1400 | 15½ | 14⅜ | 15 | 15¾ |
| 82½ | 42¾ | 7 | Gimbel pf | 300 | 43¾ | 42⅝ | 43½ | 43⅜ |
| 38 | 7 | .. | Glidden | 150 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8⅝ |
| 103⅛ | 63½ | 7 | Glidden ppf | 10 | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73¼ | .. |
| 18 | 3 | .. | Gobel (Adolf) | 900 | 5 | 3¾ | 4 | 3¾ |
| 47⅞ | 29 | 2½ | Gold Dust | 4500 | 32¾ | 31 | 31½ | 31⅝ |
| 111½ | 110 | 6 | Gold Dust pf | 100 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 58½ | 15¼ | .. | Goodrich | 2000 | 17½ | 16½ | 16⅝ | 17 |
| 104¾ | 83¾ | 7 | Goodrich pf | 200 | 65¼ | 65 | 65 | 68 |
| 96⅞ | 35⅞ | 5 | Goodyear | 3900 | 49¼ | 47 | 48¼ | 47¾ |
| 103¼ | 78¼ | 7 | Goodyear 1pf | 100 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 81¼ |
| 28⅜ | 4⅜ | .. | Gotham Hos | 300 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅞ |
| 15⅜ | 4 | .. | Gould Cp A | 100 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4¼ |
| 13⅜ | 3 | .. | Graham-P | 500 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| 59⅞ | 12 | 5 | Granby | 600 | 16⅞ | 13¾ | 15⅞ | 18½ |
| 52 | 16 | 1† | Grand Silver | 3000 | 21 | 19⅝ | 20 | 21½ |
| 30⅝ | 10 | .. | Grand Union | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| 50⅞ | 18 | 3 | Granite City | 300 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20½ |
| 43 | 26⅞ | 1 | Grant W'Th | 2000 | 29 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 30 |
| 102 | 61 | 5 | Grt Nor pf | 1100 | 60 | 59 | 60 | 58½ |
| 22½ | 17½ | 2.25 | Grt Nor Ore | 1200 | 19½ | 19 | 19 | 19¼ |
| 34½ | 8 | .. | Grt W Sug | 6600 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8⅝ |
| 120 | 88 | 7 | Grt W Sug pf | 22000 | 90 | 88 | 88 | 90½ |
| 38 | 2¾ | .. | Grisby Gru | 1240 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | 3½ |
| 2 | .. | .. | Guan Sug | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ½ | ¾ |
| 99¼ | 55¾ | 6 | Gulf Mob pf | 500 | 69¼ | 67 | 69¼ | 68¾ |
| 80 | 18½ | .. | Gulf Steel | 400 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 30½ |

—H—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23½ | 7 | | Hahn Dpt St | 1300 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7 | 7¾ |
| 86¼ | 49 | 6½ | Hahn Dpt pf | 400 | 54 | 49 | 50½ | 56 |
| 31⅜ | 16 | 2 | Hall Print | 800 | 17 | 16 | 16½ | 16½ |
| 98 | 85 | 7 | Hanna 1pf | 10 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ | .. |
| 72¾ | 40 | 2 | Harbison | 1300 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 20 | 8 | .. | Hartman B | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 61 | 36½ | 2† | Hawaiian P | 170 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39½ | .. |
| 17¾ | 2⅞ | 2.25 | Hayes Body | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¾ |
| 64½ | 6 | .. | Hercules Mot | 1100 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 |
| 123¾ | 116½ | 7 | Hershey P pf | 110 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| 109 | 70 | 5 | Hershey Choc | 500 | 86¾ | 86 | 86 | 87¼ |
| 108⅝ | 83½ | 4† | Hershey pf | 600 | 92 | 91 | 91 | .. |
| 25¾ | 12 | .. | Hoe Co | 2100 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| 29 | 4 | 2 | Houdaille B | 100 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 116⅞ | 20¼ | 10† | Houston Oil | 700 | 34⅞ | 33¾ | 34 | 33½ |
| 11⅜ | 6⅝ | .. | Houston O N | 3100 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 66⅝ | 20 | | Household P pf | 300 | 63 | 62½ | 63 | 63½ |
| 41½ | 20 | 4† | Howe Sound | 300 | 23 | 22½ | 24 | 23 |
| 62⅞ | 18 | 3 | Hudson Mot | 2500 | 24 | 22½ | 23½ | 23 |
| 36⅝ | 7¾ | .. | Hupp Motors | 6200 | 8 | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ |

—I—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 136¾ | 65¾ | 7 | Ill Central | 1100 | 69 | 66¾ | 68¾ | 66 |
| 67½ | 18 | .. | Indian M pf | 60 | 30½ | 30 | 30½ | .. |
| 28⅜ | 2⅞ | .. | Indian Refin | 7000 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 4¼ | 3⅛ | .. | Indian Rfr ct | 1100 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ |
| 124 | 31 | .. | Ind Rayon | 100 | 51 | 51 | 51 | .. |
| 239 | 147¼ | 4 | Ingersoll R | 500 | 173¾ | 168 | 173¾ | 170 |
| 98 | 58 | .. | Inland Steel | 500 | 63½ | 60 | 60½ | 60 |
| 32⅝ | 6⅜ | .. | Inspiration | 5800 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 17⅞ | 4 | .65 | Insuran Sh | 400 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 6 |
| 2¼ | 7 | .60 | Insuran Sh cifs | 400 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | 6¼ |
| 99½ | 89 | 6 | Interboro RT | 400 | 97¼ | 97½ | 97½ | 97¾ |
| 100⅞ | 91⅞ | 5 | Int Agri | 200 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 95 |
| 64¼ | 32⅜ | 3† | Int Agri pf | 100 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 46 |
| 197½ | 133 | 8† | Int Business | 400 | 140 | 138½ | 141 | 140½ |
| 19⅝ | 8⅝ | .20 | Int Carriers | 400 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| 40¾ | 48¼ | 1.60 | Int Cement | 600 | 49 | 48¼ | 49 | 49½ |
| 14½ | 1¾ | .. | Int Combus | 1200 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 78 | 12 | .. | Int Comb pf | 1600 | 21½ | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 115¾ | 45¾ | 2½ | Int Harv | 12100 | 48 | 45¾ | 47⅜ | 46⅛ |
| 54 | 18⅜ | 2b | Int Harv pf | 1700 | 51¾ | 50 | 50½ | 51¾ |
| 54 | 18⅜ | 2b | Int Hyd El | 1700 | 21¾ | 20¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| 82 | 23¼ | 4 | Int Match pf | 700 | 56 | 57 | 57 | 57½ |
| 33 | 15 | 7 | Int Mil Mar | 100 | 15¾ | 13¾ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 44⅜ | 12¾ | 1 | Int Nickel | 32100 | 15¼ | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14½ |
| 86 | 35 | 7 | Int Paper 7% | 10 | 35 | 35 | 35 | .. |
| 31⅛ | 8½ | .. | Int P&P A | 5300 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 22¾ | .. | .. | Int P&P B | 4700 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 18 | 2 | .. | Int P&P cv | 12300 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 86 | 20 | 7 | Int P&P pf | 900 | 30¾ | 30 | 30 | 30½ |
| 58¾ | 12 | 3½ | Int Print Ink | 700 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12½ |
| 101 | 61 | 6 | Int Print I pf | 10 | 61 | 61 | 61 | .. |
| 45¾ | 31 | 3 | Int Salt | 700 | 38 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 77¾ | 19⅝ | 2 | Int Tel & T | 37600 | 20¾ | 19⅝ | 19⅞ | 20⅜ |
| 27½ | 11¼ | 1 | Interlake | 500 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 40 | 14⅜ | 2 | Inter Dep St | 300 | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | 16 |
| 32 | 12 | 2 | Intertype | 200 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 20 | 5¼ | .. | Inv Equ | 1300 | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5½ | 5½ |

—J—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66⅛ | 37 | 2† | Jewel Tea | 200 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 148⅝ | 48¾ | 3 | Johns Man | 6000 | 55½ | 52½ | 53¼ | 53¼ |
| 123⅜ | 117½ | 7 | Johns Man pf | 200 | 118¼ | 117½ | 117¾ | .. |
| 6½ | ¼ | .. | Jordan Mot | 200 | ½ | ½ | ½ | ⅝ |

—K—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13½ | 6¾ | 1.20 | Karstadt | 200 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | .. |
| 41½ | 14¾ | 2.50 | Kayser | 1400 | 15¾ | 14¾ | 15 | 14½ |
| 20½ | 15 | 1½ | Kaufman D St | 200 | 16 | 14½ | 15 | 15 |
| 2⅛ | 1¼ | .. | Kelly-Spring | 900 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 55 | 27 | 4 | Kelsey Hay 6% | 10 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 30 |
| 38⅞ | 10⅞ | 2 | Kelsey Wh | 1100 | 21½ | 20½ | 21½ | 20⅝ |
| 36⅝ | 7⅝ | .. | Kelvinator | 2300 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¾ |
| 82 | 35 | 6† | Kendall pf | 10 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 62⅜ | 20½ | 2 | Kennecott | 25700 | 23⅜ | 22½ | 22½ | 22 |
| 50 | 38½ | 3½† | Kimberly | 100 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38¼ |
| 8½ | 1 | .. | Kolster Rad | 1000 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | Kolster Rad stfs | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 1⅛ |
| 36⅝ | 26½ | 1.60 | Kraft Ch | 2700 | 28¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 67 | 45⅝ | .. | Kresge DS | 1000 | 51¼ | 50 | 50 | .. |
| 67 | 37½ | .. | Kresge DS pf | 80 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | .. |
| 78 | 35 | 1† | Kress Co | 300 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 35⅝ | 20¾ | 1.80 | Kreuger Toll | 8100 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¾ | 22 |
| 48⅛ | 17½ | 1† | Kroger | 6300 | 18¾ | 17½ | 18⅝ | 17¾ |

—L—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23½ | 18 | 2 | Lane, Bryant | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | .. |
| 11 | 3¼ | .. | Lee Rubber | 1800 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | .. |
| 42 | 11 | 1 | Lehigh Cem | 100 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 13 |
| 17½ | 4½ | .. | Leh V Coal | 4600 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 37½ | 14⅝ | 3 | Leh V Coal pf | 200 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | .. |
| 84 | 40 | 3½† | Leh Val RR | 300 | 51⅞ | 48 | 51⅞ | 50 |
| 97½ | 82⅞ | 3 | Lehman | 2800 | 84 | 82⅞ | 83⅝ | 83½ |
| 31½ | 10⅛ | .. | Libbey Ow | 1000 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 45⅝ | 38 | 2.60 | Link Belt | 100 | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28⅝ | 28 |
| 81⅞ | 39 | 4 | Liquid Car | 1100 | 42 | 40¼ | 41½ | 40½ |
| 96¾ | 44¼ | 3† | Lorgs Inc | 8800 | 46⅜ | 43¾ | 44⅜ | 44¾ |
| 6⅝ | 2½ | .. | Loft Inc | 500 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3¾ |
| 15¾ | 3½ | .. | Long Bell A | 200 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 70¼ | 40¼ | 2.60† | Loose-Wiles | 1100 | 44½ | 43 | 43½ | 42¾ |
| 21¾ | 25 | 1¾ | Lou G&E A | 200 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26½ | 26¼ |
| 138⅝ | 85¾ | 7 | Louis & N | 500 | 88 | 86⅞ | 87 | 87¾ |
| 12 | 3½ | .. | Lou Oil Ref | 1200 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 90 | 60 | 6½ | Lou Oil pf | 20 | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. |
| 44¾ | 9¼ | .. | Ludlum Stl | 900 | 10½ | 10 | 10¼ | 10¼ |

—M—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | 33 | 2½ | McCall | 100 | 35 | 35 | 35 | .. |
| 97 | 78 | 6 | McCrory pf | 10 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 19½ | 14¾ | 1 | McIntyre | 700 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18½ | 18⅝ |
| 89½ | 61 | 4† | McKeesport | 500 | 70¼ | 68½ | 69⅜ | 70½ |
| 20¼ | 3 | .. | McLellan | 700 | 7⅞ | 7 | 7 | 7¾ |
| 54⅝ | 33⅝ | 6 | Mack Trucks | 1800 | 36 | 34¾ | 34½ | 36⅜ |
| 159⅝ | 86 | 2† | Macy | 3200 | 90¼ | 87¾ | 88½ | 85½ |
| 52½ | 19¼ | 3 | Magma Cop | 1100 | 30½ | 29¼ | 30⅛ | 30½ |
| 13 | 4¼ | .. | Mallinson | 4800 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | Manati Sug | 40 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 80 | 5¼ | .. | Manati pf | 100 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 15 | 6 | .. | Mandel Bros | 500 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 42⅜ | 24 | .80 | Man Elv mg | 1700 | 33¾ | 32½ | 33 | 32½ |
| 24⅝ | 6⅛ | .. | Man Shirt | 300 | 7½ | 6⅝ | 7⅛ | 7 |
| 10⅜ | 3¼ | .. | Maracaibo | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 32½ | 17¾ | 1.20 | Marine Mid | 5900 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 19 | 19 |
| 85 | 21⅜ | 2† | Mkt St Ry ppf | 300 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | .. |
| 30⅝ | 5½ | .. | Marlin Rock | 200 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | 23⅝ |
| 48¾ | 26⅜ | 2½ | Marmon | 400 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 6 |
| 51⅜ | 30¾ | 2 | Marshall F | 1600 | 27⅝ | 26⅜ | 26⅝ | 27½ |
| 81⅝ | 27¼ | 2† | Math Alkali | 1900 | 33 | 31½ | 32⅝ | 32⅜ |
| 38 | 3 | .. | May Dept S | 2400 | 30⅜ | 28⅝ | 29⅞ | .. |
| 42 | 25 | 2 | Melville Sh | 1300 | 5½ | 5 | 5⅛ | 5½ |
| 26⅜ | 23 | 1.80 | Metro-Gld pf | 300 | 24 | 23½ | 24 | 24 |
| 37 | 9¾ | .. | Mex Seaboi | 1700 | 11 | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ |
| 33⅞ | 7 | .. | Miami Cop | 300 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | 7¾ |
| 33 | 11 | 2 | Mid Cont | 1100 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 53 | 15½ | 3 | Midland St | 200 | 20¾ | 19¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 78¾ | 38 | 3† | Min Hon'well | 400 | 38½ | 38¼ | 38¼ | .. |
| 38⅞ | 3¼ | .. | Min Moline | 3000 | 5½ | 5 | 5½ | 6 |
| 59½ | 41 | 4 | Min & SSM | 1200 | 43 | 42 | 42 | .. |
| 66⅜ | 14⅞ | 3 | Mo K&T | 1800 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | 17⅝ |
| 108⅜ | 60 | 7 | Mo K&T pf | 800 | 69 | 68½ | 69 | 70 |
| 98½ | 20⅜ | .. | Mo Pac | 100 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28⅜ |
| 145⅜ | 70 | 5 | Mo Pac pf | 100 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84¾ |
| 40 | 9⅞ | .. | Mohawk | 600 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 63¾ | 18⅜ | .. | Monsanto Ch | 700 | 22¼ | 20½ | 20½ | 22½ |
| 48⅞ | 16¾ | .. | Mont Ward | 6500 | 17⅝ | 16⅞ | 17⅜ | 17½ |
| 72 | 48¼ | 4.40 | Morrel & S | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| .. | .. | .20 | Mother Lode | 300 | .. | .. | ½ | ½ |
| 11⅜ | 1½ | .. | Mot Met G&E | 100 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 34 | 14⅜ | 3 | Motor Wheel | 500 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 64⅞ | 37 | 7 | Mullins pf | 10 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 25¼ | 9 | 2a | Murray Body | 1800 | 13¼ | 11½ | 12⅜ | 12½ |

—N—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58⅛ | 21¼ | 4 | Nash Mot | 7500 | 27 | 24⅜ | 25⅝ | 26 |
| 26¼ | 6 | 1½ | *Nat Acme | 700 | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅜ | 7 |
| 39⅜ | 7 | .. | Nat Air Tr | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 20 | 2¼ | .. | Nat Bellas H | 300 | 3⅞ | 3½ | 3⅞ | 3¾ |
| 82 | 18¼ | 7 | Nat Bel H pf | 200 | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18¼ | .. |
| 93 | 69½ | 2.80† | Nat Biscuit | 8300 | 77 | 74½ | 76¼ | 75¼ |
| 152 | 142½ | 7 | Nat Bisc pf | 100 | 145¼ | 145¼ | 145¼ | .. |
| 83½ | 28 | 3† | Nat Cash R | 2800 | 30⅜ | 29 | 29½ | 30 |
| 822 | 35 | .. | Nat Dairy | 7700 | 38½ | 37⅝ | 37⅞ | 37¾ |
| 24½ | 5 | .. | Nat Dept Sto | 100 | 5¾ | 5⅜ | 4⅝ | 5 |
| 90 | 66 | 7 | Nat Dept pf | 20 | 62½ | 62 | 62 | 63 |
| 39½ | 18½ | 2 | Nat Distil | 800 | 22¾ | 21¼ | 22⅞ | 23 |
| 189½ | 114 | 5† | Nat Lead | 300 | 115 | 115 | 115 | .. |
| 58⅝ | 30 | 1 | Newton Steel | 300 | 32 | 31⅝ | 32 | 32½ |
| 4½ | 1½ | .. | Nat Radiat | 300 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 2 | 1¼ | .. | Nat Ry Mx 2pf | 200 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 82¼ | 41 | 3 | Nat Steel | 600 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 42¾ |
| 124⅝ | 66 | 5 | Nat Supply | 1900 | 69¼ | 67¾ | 68½ | 68¾ |
| 58¾ | 35 | 5 | Nat Surety | 1500 | 41⅞ | 40 | 40 | 42 |
| 41⅞ | 13½ | 1 | Nat Tea | 600 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14¾ |
| 32⅜ | 7 | 1 | Nev Cons | 8100 | 11⅛ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| .. | 11¾ | .. | Newton Steel | 300 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | 12 |
| 47 | 22 | 3.60 | NY Air Br | 1000 | 23½ | 22 | 22 | 24 |
| 102¾ | 105½ | 8 | NY Central | 6300 | 117 | 111¼ | 117 | 112¾ |
| 144 | 73¼ | 6 | NY C&StL | 200 | 76¼ | 76 | 76¼ | 73½ |
| 110¾ | 80 | 6 | NY C&StL pf | 200 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80¼ |
| 48 | 25 | .. | NY Dock | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | .. |
| 324 | 152½ | 8 | NY&Harlem | 200 | 170 | 152 | 155½ | 165 |
| 32¾ | 1.60 | 7† | NY Invest | 1400 | 10¾ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 128⅛ | 67⅜ | 6 | NY N H&H | 2600 | 78 | 73½ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 4½ | 1 | .. | NY Ry pf | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 2½ | ⅛ | .. | NY State Ry | 200 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 1¾ | ⅛ | .. | NY St Ry pf | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 365 | 181½ | 10† | NY and West | 100 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 200 |
| 132⅞ | 57⅛ | 10a | No Am | 36700 | 62⅜ | 60¾ | 62 | 61¼ |
| 105⅛ | 98¾ | 6 | No Am Edison | 100 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100 |
| 39 | 9½ | .. | No Am Avia | 500 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅞ |
| 80⅝ | 30⅛ | 3.43 | No Pac Lloyd | 100 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30⅝ |

—O—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | 16

# MARKET FOR COTTON CLOTH IS UNSETTLED

## Partial Recovery Follows Slump in Sympathy With Raw Material

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW NEBFORD, Mass.—The first half of last week found the primary otton cloth market in a quiet demoralized condition.

The continued drop in the price of raw cotton induced the buyers to await developments, and to cease buying except at great concessions.

The light demand caused a panicky feeling among a number of sellers, who, therefore, offered their goods at any price. Coarse yarn goods prices fell faster than raw cotton prices, and were said by experts to be on a basis of much lower raw cotton.

Many of the larger and stronger mills withdrew from the market temporarily, and announced they would await the return of fair prices. As a result, a relatively small business was done at the lowest levels.

After the middle of the week, while raw cotton advanced somewhat, a better feeling prevailed, and a larger business was done at slightly better prices, which, however, were lower than those of the previous week. The total volume was better than for several weeks.

There were two interesting constructive developments last week. One was the meeting of the Converters Association, at which night operation of mills was denounced, and the suggestion was made that they buy goods only from mills which do not operate at night.

The suggestion was considered impractical on account of the difficulties of tracing goods through the various operations between the manufacturer and the converter.

### To Continue Curtailment

The other constructive event was the resolution of the Southern Cotton Manufacturers Association, at their meeting, to continue their present curtailed schedule for the first 75 days of the new year. This, coupled with a similar resolve adopted recently by eastern fine goods mills, indicates that there will be no undue increase in stocks of goods on hand at the mills during the first three months of next year. It is expected that the natural demand after that will enable mills to control the situation.

In the print-cloth division the 36½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard sold early at 5¼c, dropped to 5c, but closed the week at 5⅛c. The 60x48s 6.25-yard dropped from 4⅝c to 4½c. Some was sold by second hands at 4⅜c. The 39-inch 68x72s sold from 6c, through 5¾c to 5⅞c, and the 72x76s dropped from 6⅞c to 6⅝c, and recovered to 6¾c. The 80 squares 4.00-yard sold from 7¾c, through 7⅝c, and closed at 7½c.

Sheetings were quiet and lower. One of the most active numbers was the 36-inch 40 squares 6.15-yard, which sold at 3⅝c. The 48 squares of this width 5.00-yard dropped from 4⅞c to 4¾c. The 31-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard dropped from 4⅝c and ⅝c to 4½c and 4⅝c. The 37-inch 48 squares 4.00-yard sold from 5¾c to 5½c, but recovered to 5¾c. The 40-inch of the same count 2.50-yard sold from 8¼c, through 8c to 8⅛c.

### Good Orders of Broadcloths

Pajama checks were quiet and steady, the 64x60s, 5.75-yard selling at 5c, and the 88 squares, 4.00-yard at 8c for near by and 7¾c for future delivery. Osnaburgs dropped from 7½c to 7¼c for the 36-inch, 7-ounce goods. Drills 37-inch, 3.95-yard sold at 5¾c early and 5⅝c later. The 2.35-yard dropped from 7⅞c to 8¾c.

There were some good orders of carded broadcloths placed at 7⅜c for the 100x60s. More than 100,000 yards was moved. The 90x60s brought 7c, and the 80x60s, 6¼c early through 6c to 6½. The 112x60s was firm all week at 9c. The combed broadcloths were not quite so active, but sold at 12c to 13c for near by, and 13½c for future delivery for the 128x68s, and at 13¾ to 14c for near by, to 15c for future delivery for the 144x76s singles.

In the fine-goods division the market was seasonably dull. Prices while not firm, held better than in the coarse goods division. There was a moderate amount of trading in combed lawns. The leading numbers were 40-inch, 88x80s, 8.50-yard which sold at 10c and 76x72s, 9.00-yard which brought 8c. The 40-inch 84x80s, 11.00-yard were not so active, but brought from 11 to 12c, and the 96x100s, 7.00-yard moved at 12½c to 13c.

There was considerable trading in voiles, the 40-inch 60x56s regular hard twist selling at 7 to 7½c, and the extraa hard twist at 8¼ to 9¾c. Pongees sold moderately at 10 to 10½c for the 38-inch 72x100s 6.25-yard, and at 8 to 8¼c for the 34-inch of the same count 7.00-yard.

Orders for future delivery of marquisettes, two-ply 100s 40-inch at 18 to 18½c were taken. The 48 and 50-inch two-ply 100s brought from 21 to 21½c. There was some demand for combed sateens, the 39-inch 96x160s 4.50-yard bringing 19½c and the 38-inch 128x68s 5.50-yard to 10½ to 11c.

### Other Mixtures

Silk-and-cotton goods were in light demand, the 35-inch 96x104s 22-26 two-end cantons selling at 18c, and the 96x100s 22-26 single-end cantons at 12½ to 13c for future delivery. Single-end tussahs 35-inch 80x56s were ordered for future delivery at 14¼c, and the two-end 96 squares at 21c for any delivery.

Regular rayon-and-cotton mixtures 68x64s sold at 13¼ to 13½c with 32 to 40-filament, and at 15 to 15½c with 60-filament rayon. Rayon-filled flat crepes 72x60s with 150-denier 60-filament rayon brought from 16 to 16½c, and with 32 to 40-filament rayon from 15 to 15¾c.

The acetate-filled crepes 39 to 40-inch, 76x64s sold at 22 to 22½c. Rayon-warp crepes 40½-inch, 100x48s, with 150-denier domestic first-quality rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling, moved at 25c. All-rayon crepes 40½-inch 80x48s sold at 26½ to 28c, and the 42-inch, 124x68s with 100-denier 40-filament rayon brought 43 to 44½c.

Rayon voiles 35½-inch, 60x54s with 75 denier rayon moved at from 19 to 20c, and the 39-inch, 64 squares acetate voiles 75-denier at 31 to 32c. Rayon twills 39-inch, 88x44s sold at 21¼ to 22½c. The 37-inch, 120x64s twills with 150-denier, 40-filament warp and 60s mercerized two-ply filling moved at 28¼c.

Rayon-silk twills 40-inch, 120x52s with 150-denier warp and three-thread Japanese tram filling sold at 30½ to 33c. Acetate taffetas 39 to 40-inch, 84x60s brought 34 to 36c. Rayon taffetas 35½-inch, 92x40s brought 20 to 22¼c. The new 37-inch twills, 120x72s with acetate warp and rayon filling sold at 43 to 44c.

# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Alleghany 5s '44 | 72½ | 72 |
| Alleghany 5s ret | 70 | 69 |
| Alleghany 5s '49 | 72 | 70¾ |
| Am Ag Chm 7½s '41 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Am For Pow 5s | 77½ | 77½ |
| Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49 | 98¾ | 97½ |
| Am Nat Gas 6½s '42 | 35 | 34 |
| Am Smelting 5s '47 | 102 | 102 |
| Am Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Am T&T 4½s cv '39 | 122¾ | 122 |
| Am T&T col 5s '46 | 105 | 104¾ |
| Am T&T 5s '65 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Am T&T sf 5s '43 | 105 | 104¼ |
| Am T&T deb 5½s '43 | 107 | 107 |
| Am Type Founders 6s '40 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Am WW&Elec 5s '34 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Anglo-Chile 7s '45 | 67½ | 67½ |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 90½ | 86 |
| Armour & Co 5½s '43 | 78 | 72½ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 97½ | 96½ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s | 113½ | 114¼ |
| Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| B&O 1st 4s '48 | 95½ | 93 |
| B&O 4s Sol & C div '30 | 81 | 81 |
| B&O 4½s '33 | 100 | 100 |
| B&O 4½s cv | 92½ | 92½ |
| B&O rfg 5s '95 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| B&O 1st 5s ct '48 | 106½ | 105½ |
| B&O rfg 6s '95 | 107¼ | 107 |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Boston & Me 5s '55 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Boston & Me 5s '67 | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34 | 33 | 33 |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 97½ | 97¼ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 | 103 | 103 |
| Bur Cr N 5s | 100 | 100 |
| Cal Pet cv 5s '39 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Cal Pet 5½s '38 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42 | 40 | 40 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 98 | 97¾ |
| Can Nat Ry 4¾s '68 | 98 | 98 |
| Can Nat Ry 4¾s | 101 | 100¾ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Can North af 7s '40 | 110½ | 110 |
| Can Pacific 4½s '46 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| Can PaPacific 5s '54 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '60 | 98⅞ | 98¾ |
| Can Pacific 5s '54 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts | 98½ | 96 |
| Ches & O cv 4½s A | 98½ | 98½ |
| Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 | 66 | 66 |
| Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82 | 31½ | 31½ |
| Chi Gt West 4s '59 | 84 | 84 |
| Chi M&StP gen 4s '89 | 81 | 80¼ |
| Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89 | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 26¾ | 26½ |
| Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 66 | 66¼ |
| Chi NW 3½s '87 | 74 | 74 |
| Chi & Nw 4½s 2037 | 90¼ | 90½ |
| Chi & Nw 4¾s '87 | 87½ | 86¾ |
| Chi & Nw 6½s '36 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 97½ | 97¼ |
| Chi RI&P 4½s A | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Chi RI&P 4½s cv | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 88 | 87¼ |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Clev Un Terb 4½s '77 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Col Industrial 5s ""34 | 88 | 88 |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 100½ | 100 |
| Com As Antilla 7½s '39 | 16 | 16 |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 94 | 94 |
| Com Inv Trust 6s '48 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 25 | 25 |
| Con Gas 5½s '45 | 106¾ | 106½ |
| Crown Wil Paper 6s '51 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Crown Zel 6s ww | 76¼ | 76 |
| Cuba Can Sug Prod deb | 8 | 8 |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts | 40 | 40 |
| Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36 | 70 | 70 |
| Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31 | 94 | 94 |
| Cumberland T&T 5s '37 | 102 | 102 |
| Del & Hudson rf 4s '43 | 95½ | 95 |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 94½ | 49 |
| Den & Rio G 4½s '36 | 98 | 96 |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 8s '78 | 70 | 70 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '55 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Detroit Ed col 5s '33 | 102¼ | 102 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 105 | 105 |
| Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40 | 106 | 105¾ |
| Detroit Tun 4½s '61 | 100 | 100 |
| Dodge Bros af 6s '40 | 85 | 85 |
| Donner Steel rfg 7s '42 | 94 | 94 |
| East Cuba Sug 7½s '37 | 37½ | 37½ |
| Elk Horn Coal 6½s | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Erie cv 4s D '53 | 70½ | 70½ |
| Erie cv 5s D '53 | 71½ | 71¼ |
| Erie gen 4s '96 | 82 | 82 |
| Erie 5s '67 | 77¾ | 77 |
| Erie gen lien | 71½ | 71 |
| Erie gen 7Ss | 76½ | 76 |
| Fla East Coast 5s '74 | 22¼ | 22 |
| Gannett 6s '43 | 82 | 82 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Gen Inv 5s | 81 | 81 |
| Gen Pet 5s '40 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39 | 93 | 93 |
| Gen Theater 6s | 57 | 55 |
| Goodrich 6s | 67¾ | 67½ |
| Goodrich 1st 5½s '47 | 101 | 101 |
| Goodyear 5s '57 | 87 | 86½ |
| Gotham S Hos 6s rcts | 76 | 76 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 104¾ | 104½ |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 E | 96½ | 96¼ |
| Great Northern 5s '73 C | 103¼ | 103 |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 109½ | 109½ |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 55 | 54 |
| Hudson & Man adj 5s '57 | 73½ | 72½ |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 101 | 100¾ |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Ill Cen 4s '53 | 83 | 83 |
| Ill Cen 4¾s '66 | 96½ | 95 |
| Ill Cen rfg 5s '55 | 89 | 89 |
| Ill Steel 4½s '40 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Ind Limestone 6s '46 | 40 | 40 |
| Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47 | 98¼ | 95⅝ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 67¾ | 67 |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 96 | 94½ |
| Int & G Nor 5s '52 | 100 | 100 |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 73 | 73 |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 62½ | 62½ |
| Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72 | 70½ | 70½ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 69 | 68 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 80½ | 79½ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s sta '66 | 75¾ | 75 |
| Kan City So 1st 3s '50 | 77 | 77 |
| Kan Gas & Elec 4½s | 93¾ | 93¼ |
| Keith 6s '46 | 75 | 75 |
| Lehigh Val con 4s 2003 | 86 | 86 |
| Lodis Ark 5s | 61 | 59¾ |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 54½ | 53 |
| Marion Steam S 6s | 47½ | 47½ |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 90 | 90 |
| Meade 6s ww | 90 | 90 |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 70¼ | 69 |
| Mo Pac 5s F '77 | 95 | 94¾ |
| Mo Pac 5½s '49 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Mobile 5s rct | 91½ | 90 |
| Montana Power 5s A '62 | 98 | 97¾ |
| Morris & Essex 4½s | 99 | 99 |
| Murray Body 6s '34 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48 | 98½ | 98½ |
| N E T&T 4½s B '61 | 102½ | 101½ |
| N O E & M 5½s '54 | 99½ | 99½ |
| NYC&HR con 4s '98 | 94¾ | 94½ |
| NYC&HRR deb 4s '34 | 100 | 100 |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| NYC&HRR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 105½ | 105½ |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 87¾ | 86¾ |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| NY Dock 5s '38 | 80 | 80 |
| NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49 | 96½ | 96 |
| NY NH&H clt 6s '40 | 103½ | 103 |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 114 | 114 |
| NY Wchester & B 4½s '46 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Nor Am Cement 6½s '40 | 47 | 47 |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C | 96½ | 96½ |
| Nor Pac gen 3s 2047 | 66½ | 66½ |
| Nor Pac pr in 4s '97 | 93 | 93 |
| Nor Pac 4½s A 2047 | 97 | 96½ |
| Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 110 | 110 |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Old Ben Coal 6s '41 | 50 | 50 |
| Pac Coast 1st 5s '46 | 50 | 50 |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 103¾ | 102¾ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 105 | 105 |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 | 75 | 75 |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| Parmelee Trans 6s '44 | 36 | 36 |
| Pathe Ex inc 7s '37 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Paramount Publix 5½s | 83 | 82½ |
| Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41 | 71½ | 70 |
| Penn RR 4½s D | 96¼ | 96 |
| Penn RR 4¾s '63 | 99¼ | 98½ |
| Penn RR gen 4½s '65 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Penn RR 5s '64 | 103 | 101½ |
| Penn RR gen 5s '68 | 107¾ | 107 |
| Penn RR gold 6½s '36 | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Pere Marquette 5s '56 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 86 | 85 |
| Phil Co 5s '67 | 92 | 98 |
| Phil Elec Co 4½s '67 | 102 | 101¾ |
| Phil & Read C&I 5s '73 | 82 | 82 |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 71¼ | 71 |
| Pitt W Va 4½s C | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Pierce Oil deb 6s '31 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Pillsbury Flour 6s '43 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Pitts McK Young 2d | 103 | 103 |
| Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77 | 99¾ | 99¼ |
| Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42 | 105 | 105 |
| Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 55½ | 55½ |
| Pub Svc E&G 1970 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 90 | 90 |
| Pure Oil 5½s '40 | 89 | 89 |
| Read rfg 4½s '97 A | 99¼ | 98¾ |
| Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww | 85 | 85 |
| Richfield Oil 6s | 52½ | 51 |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 | 99 | 99 |
| StL IM&S gen 5s '31 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33 | 98 | 98 |
| StL & SF 4½s '78 | 77½ | 76½ |
| StL & SF gen 5s '31 | 100½ | 100½ |
| StL & SF 5s B '50 | 97¾ | 97½ |
| StL SW 1st 4s '89 | 85¾ | 85½ |
| StL SW con 4s '32 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| StL SW 1st 5s '52 | 84 | 83½ |
| San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52 | 105 | 105 |
| Seabd AL rfg 4s '59 | 18¾ | 18½ |
| Seabd ALcon 6s '45 | 15 | 14½ |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 | 10 | 9⅝ |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 83½ | 83 |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 80½ | 79½ |
| Shell Union 5s ct '47 | 82¾ | 81¾ |
| Shubert Theater 6s '42 | 20 | 19 |
| Silesian Am Corp 7s '42 | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 93 | 93 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 94 | 94 |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Sinclair Pipe L 5½s '42 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Skelly Oil 5½s '39 | 78 | 78 |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Solvay Coys 5s | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 | 104 | 104 |
| So Colo Pow 6s '47 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| So Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 94½ | 93¾ |
| So Pacific 4½s '60 | 95¾ | 95 |
| So Pacific 4½s '60 ww | 96¾ | 96½ |
| So Pacific col 5s '44 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| So Pacific SF Ter 4s '50 | 93½ | 92½ |
| So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77 | 90 | 90 |
| So Ry gen 4s '56 | 85¾ | 85½ |
| So Ry gen 6s '56 | 100 | 100 |
| So Ry gen 6½s '56 | 114 | 114 |
| So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 104 | 103¾ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 94¾ | 63½ |
| Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42 | 16 | 15 |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 100 | 99½ |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 44½ | 44 |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 36½ | 36½ |
| Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43 | 73 | 73 |
| Union El L & P 5½s '54 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww | 91½ | 91½ |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 97¾ | 97¼ |
| Union Pacific 4s '08 | 92 | 91½ |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| U Ry St Louis 4s '34 | 60¾ | 60¾ |
| US Rubber 5s '47 | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 N | 94 | 94 |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 99 | 98¾ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s ww | 67 | 65½ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Vertientes Sugar 7s '48 | 40½ | 40 |
| Va Ry 4½s | 99 | 99 |
| Wabash 1st 5s '39 | 101⅝ | 101½ |
| Wabash 5s B '76 | 92 | 92 |
| Wabash 2d 5s '39 | 99 | 99 |
| Wabash 5½s '75 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Wabash 5s D | 91 | 91 |
| Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39 stpd | 10 | 10 |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s | 68½ | 67½ |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 105½ | 105 |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Western NY & Pa 5s '37 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Western Pac 4s 1st | 91½ | 91½ |
| Western Un 5s '51 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Western Un 6½s '36 | 108¼ | 108 |
| Western Un 5s '60 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53 | 88¾ | 87¾ |
| White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw | 30 | 30 |
| White Sew Mach 6s '40 | 37½ | 37½ |
| Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35 | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 93½ | 93 |
| Wis Cen 4s SDD div '36 | 51 | 50 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s | 102½ | 101¾ |

LIBERTY BONDS

| | Open | High | Low | Last Dec23 | Last Dec22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 101.26 | 101.26 | 101.25 | 101.26 | 101.28 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 102.29 | 102.29 | 102.26 | 102.27 | 102.30 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 103.20 | 103.20 | 103.16 | 103.16 | 103.20 |
| US 3¾s '43 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.7 |
| US 3¾s '47 | 102.18 | 102.18 | 102.12 | 102.12 | 102.20 |
| US 3¾s '56 | 106.16 | 106.16 | 106.3 | 106.3 | 106.11 |
| US 4s '54 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 108.10 |

U S 4¼s '52 ..112.8 112.8 112.6 112.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48 | 55½ | 55½ |
| Agr Bk Chn 8s '43 | 56 | 56 |
| Akershus 5s '63 | 93¾ | 93½ |
| Antioquia 2nd 7s '57 | 48 | 48 |
| Antioquia 7s A '45 | 4 56¾ | 56¾ |
| Antioquia 7s B '45 | 58 | 58 |
| Antioquia 7s D '45 | 56 | 56 |
| Argentine 5½s '63 | 95¾ | 95½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 91 | 90 |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 91 | 91 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 | 90¾ | 90½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 91 | 90½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Australia 4½s '57 | 68 | 68 |
| Australia 5c '55 | 74¾ | 74 |
| Australia 5s '57 | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Austria (Gov't) 7s '43 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Austria (Upper) 7s '45 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Austria (Upper) 7s ct | 89 | 88¾ |
| Batavian Pet 4½s '42 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 102 | 102 |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 111⅜ | 111¼ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Belgium (King) 8s '41 | 107½ | 107¾ |
| Bergen (City) 6s '49 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Berlin 6s '58 | 69½ | 69½ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 71¾ | 70¾ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '59 | 70½ | 70½ |
| Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51 | 71¾ | 70½ |
| Berlin Elec 6s | 65½ | 65½ |
| Bogota (City) 8s '45 | 78 | 77½ |
| Bolivia 7s '58 | 39½ | 39 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 43 | 40¾ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 48 | 47 |
| Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 | 57¾ | 55¾ |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 57½ | 57 |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 57¾ | 56½ |
| Brazil (US) 7½s '52 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 73¼ | 72 |
| Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww | 57 | 57 |
| Brisbane 5s '58 | 64 | 64 |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 68 | 67¼ |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 | 70 | 68 |
| Buenos Aires 6½s '55 | 93½ | 93 |
| Bulgaria 7s rcts '67 | 64½ | 64½ |
| Bulgaria 7½s '63 | 78 | 78 |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 61¾ | 61¼ |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 101¾ | 101 |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '31 | 100⅝ | 100⅜ |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '52 | 104 | 104 |
| Carlsbad (City) 8s '54 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Cauca Valley 7½s '46 | 56¾ | 54 |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 70 | 68½ |
| Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| Chile (Rep) '61, ctf | 76 | 76 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 75 | 73½ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 74 | 72 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept | 73½ | 73½ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '62 | 70 | 70 |
| Chile, (Rep) 7s '42 | 90 | 90 |
| Chile (Rep) '63 | 74 | 73 |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46 | 80 | 80 |
| Con Agr 6½s rct | 66 | 66 |
| Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Copenhagen (City) 5s '52 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42 | 70 | 68 |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 68 | 68 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5s '04) '44 | 98 | 98 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 72 | 71 |
| Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59 | 49 | 49 |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51 | 111 | 110 |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '63 | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| Danish Mun 8s B '46 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| Danish Mun 8s B '46 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 105¼ | 104¾ |
| Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 | 98¼ | 96¼ |
| Dominic (Rep) ct 5½s '42 | 90 | 90 |
| Dominic (Reps 5½s 1st '40 | 87½ | 85¾ |
| Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40 | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| Dresden 7s '45 | 79 | 78 |
| Dutch El af 6s '62 | 102¾ | 102 |
| Dutch El 7s ww | 77 | 77 |
| Flat 7s '46 ww | 77 | 77 |
| Flat 7s '46 ex-war | 77 | 77 |
| Finland 5½s '58 | 77 | 77 |
| Finnish A 6½s '54 | 89½ | 88½ |
| Framerican Dev 7½s '42 | 105 | 104¾ |
| Frankfort 6½s | 72 | 72 |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 120¼ | 120 |
| French (Rep) 7½s ctf | 123¼ | 123½ |
| Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34 | 90½ | 90 |
| German 7s '49 | 101⅜ | 101 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 79½ | 77¼ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 69½ | 69 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 80¼ | 70 |
| Germ El Pow 6½s '50 | 75 | 75 |
| Germ Gen Elec 7s '45 | 94 | 94 |
| Germ Gen Ind 5½s '65 rcts | 71¼ | 71 |
| Greek 6s '68 | 83 | 82¾ |
| Hansa 6s ww | 71 | 71 |
| Hungary Mun 7½s '45 | 80 | 80 |
| Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct | 75 | 73 |
| Irish Free State 5s '60 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Italian Pub Util 7s '52 | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44 | 92 | 91¾ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 102½ | 102¾ |
| Jap (Im Bov) 5½s | 92 | 91¾ |
| Kadstadt 6s '43 | 63 | 63 |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww | 90¾ | 90 |
| Lombard El 7s '52 ww | 76½ | 76½ |
| Lombard El 7s '52 xw | 76½ | 76 |
| Mex 4s small A '04 | 8 | 8 |
| Mex 4s small A '10 | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Milan (City) 6½s '52 | 75¾ | 74¾ |
| Minas Geraes 6½s '58 ct | 43 | 43 |
| Minas Geraes 6½s '59 | 43 | 42¾ |
| New South Wales 5s '57 | 66 | 65 |
| New South Wales 5s '58 | 66 | 66 |
| Nord Rys 6½s '50 | 105½ | 105 |
| North German Lloyd 6s '47 | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| Norway Bank 5s '67 | 100 | 100 |
| Norway (King) 5s '53 | 100¼ | 100 |
| Norway (King) 5½s '65 | 102 | 102 |
| Norway (King) 6s '44 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Norway (King) 6s '52 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Norwegian El 5½s '57 | 97¼ | 97 |
| Oriental Dev 5½s '58 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 94 | 94 |
| Oslo (City) 5½s '46 | 101 | 101 |
| Oslo (City) 6s '55 | 100 | 100 |
| Oslo (City) 5s '53 | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| Panama (Rep) 5s '63 | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58 | 104¾ | 104½ |
| Paris-Orleans 5½s '63 | 102 | 101¾ |
| Peru 6s '60 | 39 | 38 |
| Peru 6s '61 | 38¾ | 38 |
| Peru 7s '59 | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| Poland 6s '40 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Poland 7s '47 | 72½ | 72½ |
| Prussia 6s | 69¾ | 69 |
| Queensland (State) 6s '47 | 78 | 78 |
| Queensland (State) 7s '41 | 90½ | 90¼ |
| Prussia 6½s | 73¾ | 73½ |
| Rhine Main 7s '50 | 91¾ | 91½ |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 | 80 | 79 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww | 76 | 76 |
| Rhine Westphalia '55 ww | 76 | 76 |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war | 82 | 81¾ |
| Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68 | 40½ | 40 |
| Rome (City) 6½s '52 | 78 | 78 |
| Rotterdam (City) 6s '64 | 105 | 105 |
| Royal Dutch 4s ww | 87¼ | 86¾ |
| Rumania 7s | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57 | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68 | 41¼ | 40¾ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36 | 86 | 86 |
| Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51 | 73 | 73 |
| Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45 | 78 | 76 |
| Saxon State 6½s '46 | 73 | 73 |
| Saxon State 7s '45 | 77 | 76¼ |
| Siene (Dept) 7s '42 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62 | 78¾ | 78 |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52 | 74½ | 74½ |
| Siemens 6½s ct '51 | 89¼ | 89 |
| Silesia Bk 6s '47 | 64¾ | 62 |
| Silesia (Prov 7s '38 | 85½ | 84¾ |
| Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54 | 104 | 104 |
| Tobo El Pow 6s rcts '32 | 97½ | 97¼ |
| Tokyo (City) 5s '52 | 78½ | 75½ |
| Tokyo (City) 6½s '61 | 85½ | 83½ |
| Tok

# The Dialer's Guide

*Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago," and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System; "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.*

FOR WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24

*Holiday Celebration*

**Address by President Hoover; United States Marine Band (CBS—T).** The Chief Executive will press a button turning on the holiday illumination around the White House grounds. 6.

*Choral and Orchestral*

**The Cheristers, male octet; Marcella Shields, singing comedienne; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (WEAF Chain).** "Toyland" gives this program's mood. 8:30.

**Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Detroit Symphony Choir (CBS—T).** "Nutcracker Suite" by orchestra; "Messiah" selections, chorus and orchestra. 10.

**English Singers, mixed sextet; Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra (WEAF—T).** Introduced to this country in 1925 by Mrs. Elizabeth Coolidge, noted patron of music, this English group sings almost forgotten sixteenth century madrigals, canzonets, ballets, motets and carols, by the "Wayside Inn" group. 10:30.

**The Cheristers, male octet; Mabel Zoeckler, soprano (WJZ Chain).** Holiday program by the "Wayside Inn" group. 10:30.

**Russian Cathedral Choir; Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain).** 11.

**Christmas Carol Service (CBS—T)** At the stroke of midnight and following a dramatization of Dickens's "Christmas Carol," Channon Collinge's "Cathedral Hour" group will give an hour program of the holiday favorites. 12.

*Popular Vocal and Instrumental*

**Chicagoans, male quartet; Harry Kogen's Orchestra (WJZ Chain).** 8.

**Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet; orchestra (WEAF—T).** One hour. 9:30.

**Mary McCoy, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, baritones; Willard Robinson's Deep River Ensemble; male chorus; piano duo; Charles Previn's Orchestra (WJZ Chain).** One hour. 9:30. NBC Pacific hour. 9:30.

*Orchestral*

**Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain).** 6:05.

**Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (WEAF—T).** "March of the Toys" and "Nutcracker Suite" in "Old Counsellor" period.

*Dramatic Sketches and Music*

**Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain).** "Down East" partners. 6:45.

**Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain).** 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

**Dickens's "A Christmas Carol" (CBS—T).** Script by Georgia Backus and Don Clark of Columbia; David Ross, narrator; music by orchestra and chorus under Howard Barlow. 11.

*Talks*

**Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain).** Interpretations of the news. 6:45.

**"Improving Live Stock" (WEAF Chain).)** Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of bureau of animal husbandry, Department of Agriculture. 7:15.

FOR THURSDAY, DEC. 25

*Orchestral*

**Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor (WEAF—T).** Pastoral Symphony, The Messiah (Handel); Overture in D Minor (Handel); Shepherds' Christmas Music, Christmas Oratorio (Bach); Prelude in E Flat Minor (Bach); Toccata and Fugue in D Minor (Bach). 4.

**"Peet's Gold" (CBS—T).** Poetry and music. 8.

**Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain).** Half hour. 11.

*Vocal and Instrumental*

**The Troubadours, mixed quintet; Little Symphony Orchestra (WOR).** Features, Rebikov's "Christmas Tree" suite; cantata, "Nightingale of Bethlehem," 8.

**Vocal soloists; Rondoliers Quartet; Ludwig Laurier's Orchestra (WEAF—T).** "Birthday Party" period. 9.

**Richard Bonelli, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (WJZ—T).** "Evening Star," "Christmas Song," "Cargoes" and "Ask of the Stars, Beloved," by soloist. 9:30.

**Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra (WEAF Chain).** Familiar ballads and classics. 9:30.

**Handel and Haydn Society; concert orchestra (CBS—T).** Boston contributes to holiday offering with its noted choral society. 10:30.

*Rhythmic Music*

**"Men About Town," male trio; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (WEAF—T).** One hour. 8.

**Leo Reisman's Orchestra (WJZ Chain).** Half hour by Boston musician who has taken New York by storm. 9.

**Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Ted Weems and his orchestra (CBS—T).** From Chicago and St. Paul. 11, 11:30.

**Horace Heidt and his orchestra (WJZ—T).** California in New York. 12.

*Vocal Ensembles*

**Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain).** Holiday mood. Soloists, duos and mixed quartet. 7.

**"Babes in Toyland" (WJZ Chain):** Victor Herbert's Christmas operetta by NBC light opera group and orchestra. 10.

*Dramatic Sketches and Music*

**Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain).** "Down East" partners. 6:45.

**Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain).** 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

**"The First Nighters" (WJZ Chain).** Chicago program by well-known members of the legitimate stage imitating regular theatergoing routine. 8:30.

**Holiday Story (CBS).** What happens when husband and wife buy presents unknown to each other after agreeing not to. 8:45.

*Recitals*

**Phil Cook (WJZ—T).** A one man show. 7:30.

*Service Bands*

**United States Navy Band (CBS—T).** 3.

**United States Army Band (WJZ Chain).** 4:30.

*Talks*

**"The Future of Primitive Peoples" (CBS—T).** Prof. Stephen Duggan. 6.

**Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS).** Interpretations of the news. 6:45, 8.

**Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS).** 8:30.

## Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 NBC, Leo Reisman's Orchestra; Miss Helen Choate, guest speaker.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:25 Talk.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Dance orchestra; vocal and instrumental soloists.
7:00 Dairy and Food Council Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland sketch: Dickens's "A Christmas Carol," with Arthur Allen.
8:00 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra; Helen Barr, soprano; investment sketch.
8:30 Oscar Eigart's Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Magazine"; soloists; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Mendelssohn Glee Club, Ralph Baldwin, director; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird; soloist; salon orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout.
11:05 NBC, Duke Ellington's orchestra.
11:30 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield ((990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road report; time; weather.
6:04 Dinner music; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Harold Sanford's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, "Topics in Brief."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Sentinels Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Westinghouse Repertory Theater.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 The Carollers.
8:45 Popular program.
9:00 Westinghouse Tango Troubadours.
9:15 NBC, "Works of Great Composers—Liszt"; Felix Fox, pianist; concert orchestra.
9:30 "Death Valley Days"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to San Francisco; mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:30 "World Tour"; Recorded program.
11:00 Time; weather.
1:04 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston ((1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Popular holiday program.
6:45 Dandies Orchestra; time.
8:00 Melodists Orchestra.
8:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders.
8:30 Popular program.

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.*

**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN**

SALARIED POSITIONS $2000 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the caliber indicated. the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements. your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

**INFORMATION WANTED**

ARE you interested in saving trees? Writer desires information concerning trees left standing when streets or highways were paved. Please write to JESSIE DODD, Colonial Hall, Kew Gardens, N. Y.

**MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES**

MANUFACTURERS' Representative with two sales engineers wishes an additional established product to sell railroads and industrial plants located in New York district. WILLIAM H. CLINE, 90 West Street, New York.

**MORTGAGE LOANS**

MORTGAGE LOANS, long and short terms, on churches, schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s, for refinancing and new construction. DUCRET & COMPANY, 253 Broadway, New York City.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

AM returning to Dutch East Indies in few weeks; can act as representative for manufacturer, exporter or importer. Address C. M. de JONG, Balboa Building, Room 609, San Francisco, Calif.

**TO LET—FURNISHED**

VENICE, FLA., on the Gulf of Mexico—7-room furnished bungalow, including 3 bedrooms; 2-car garage; servants' room; golf, bathing, fishing. MRS. G. SAMPSON, Pensacola Road.

# Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.*

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

**BOARD FOR CHILDREN**

THE HOMESTEAD offers cultured home life combined with progressive educational methods; moderate rates include fencing, archery, drama, horseback riding, winter sports. Address MRS. MARY M. STARR, M. A., Madison, Conn.

**CO-OPERATIVE APTS. FOR SALE**

FOR SALE or lease in 333 East 68th St., New York City, opposite Park, 6-room co-operative apartment only occupied one year; 8th floor, 2 chambers, 2 baths and lavatory; wood-burning fireplace; refrigeration; sell or lease; furnished or unfurnished reasonable. To inspect call agent, Plaza 3-9200, Extension 228, New York City.

**DOGS FOR SALE**

WIRE your Christmas tree with a wire-haired puppy; reasonable. A. HENRY, 99 Gainsboro St., Boston. Commonwealth 6927.

**DRESSMAKING**

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION.
Tel. Endicott 0629 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Cathedral 0845—New York City

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York Regent 2234.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON'S AGENCY supplies recommended assistants in homes, as attendants, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th. Cathedral 3351. N.Y.C.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2850

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnna. 5389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only. 9-2 daily, except Saturday.

6:45 Insurance Financiers Orchestra.
7:00 "Forget-Me-Not"; recorded program.
7:30 CBS, Musical Aviators Orchestra.
7:45 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Browne and Llewelyn, vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Blackout Sketches; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, "The Gypsy Trail"; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; Leo Reisman, conductor.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Howard Lanin and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Haverhill Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Boston Singers, male quartet; Jessie H. Symonds, violinist.

## Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
2:05 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Album"; soloists; orchestra.

# Income Tax Law In Maine Proposed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Passage of an income tax law will be attempted in the next session of the Maine Legislature. When the law was first proposed a rate comparable to that of the Federal Government was suggested. However, discussions point to adoption of a considerably lower rate.

The State Grange has approved the income tax idea. Indications are that the State Grange legislative committee and the Grange group in the Legislature will be prominent in the fight for this form of tax.

The levying of a poll tax on women may also be brought up at the next session. Strong opposition to the bill will be met, especially from the rural districts. The opposition argues that most men will have to pay the tax; therefore in effect the men will be subject to a double poll tax. Revision of the automobile excise tax is also expected, with valuation of older cars a feature of the discussion.

# Local Classified

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**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

A HOME—Cheerful, quiet, suitable rest and study; personal attention if desired; meals optional. MRS. WILSON, 302 Riverside Drive, New York City. Tel. Riverside 8441.

**Tenacre Inc.**

Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

**JEWELERS**

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., H. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brooklin Ave., Boston. Aso 2907. Uni 3795-W

**OFFICES TO LET**

NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd St.—Practitioner's office, part time, 9 a. m.-1:30 p. m.; moderate rental. Box M-34, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

**PAINTING AND DECORATING**

PAINTING OR WASHING PAINT—Houses, stores, cleaned, also windows. THOMAS G. TAYLOR, 73 Veronica Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Flatbush 1338.

**PAYING GUESTS**

Green Pastures

Stamford, Conn., P. O. Box 96
*Boston Post Road, across Darien Line*
Ideal for study, rest or recreation. Best home table, open fires, sun porches. Booklet on request. Within 50 minutes commuting Grand Central. Special rates for Christmas and New Year bookings.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

THE GLADE

A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield. Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

THE GUEST HOUSE

302 Eighth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
Homelike; helpful for rest, study and refreshment; wholesome food; in view of ocean and boardwalk. Tel. 162-J.

**PERSONAL SERVICE**

How may I serve you in the Nation's Capital?

*Purchase a Souvenir?*
*Find You a Home?*
*Mail Your Circulars?*
*Make Hotel Reservations?*

N. B. MEDLEY

518 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**PIANO TUNING**

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING MARCEL RIOU, 2053 48th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

**ROOMS TO LET**

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly.
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 25c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights.
Brooklyn, Main 5500.

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.50 up.
504 W. 112th St., New York City Cathedral 9049

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Pleasant rooms in quiet, harmonious home, overlooking church; reasonable. Com. 9162.

NEW YORK CITY, 606 West 116th (Apt. 93)—Unusually desirable bedroom rooms in a home atmosphere such as you have been used to; single, double; one-half block subway, bus; $12-$18.

NEW YORK CITY, 151 East 44th—Private residence downtown; single, double suites; privileges; business people; evenings. Vanderbilt 2818; 48-810.

NEW YORK CITY, West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment, Circle 7-7897.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

HOUSEKEEPER-companion-attendant; experienced, American. 273 South Grove Street, Freeport, L. I. Phone Freeport 3684.

SECRETARY-stenographer, capable, thoroughly experienced, desires position of responsibility; conscientious, faithful. MISS E. COLE, 170 W. 78th St., N. Y. C. Trafalgar 7-8785 after 6 p. m.

WANTED—By refined, well educated woman position as companion-secretary; willing to do any work that will be helpful and where home and good surroundings count more than salary; several years' experience as stenographer and typist. Box T-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED, position; experienced cook-housekeeper. Box K-32, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**BROOKLINE**

Make your Gift Selections Here
HOLMBERG & DOUGLAS
JEWELERS
COOLIDGE CORNER

## ONTARIO

**HAMILTON**

*The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of*

ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.,
17 James Street, North

**LONDON**

*(To Help You)*

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Metcalf 8518.

THAYERS'
*MEN'S APPAREL*
Arriving
*NEW UNDERWEAR*
Sizes up to 74 supplied
*Our Motto: "THE LATEST AND BEST"*
183 DUNDAS ST. Phone Met. 158-W

Ford and Lincoln
*Clean and Courteous Service*
Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage
40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
60 Employees
MIDDLESEX MOTORS, Ltd.
447 TALBOT ST. AT QUEENS AVE.

THOS. J. REDMAN
*UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER*
Free Delivery to All Parts of City
All Meats Protected by Frigidaire
*The Home of Home Dressed Meats*
Phone Met. 1057 87 Wellington St.
*Try our phone service*

CANADA BREAD
*SUPERIOR*
*BREAD AND CAKE*
Phone Your Orders to
Met. 944 W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.

## ONTARIO

**LONDON**
(Continued)

*Our Appreciation of Your Patronage and to With All Our Customers and Friends*

*A MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR*

Silverwoods
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Safe Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
Ice Cream and Creamery Butter
*Our many branches enable us to give you Province-Wide Distribution*

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
*WESTERN ONTARIO'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE!*

We wish the Monitor readers the Season's Greetings

CONNOR BROS.
Established 1903
Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Choice Confectionery, Poultry
*In Fact, a Real Grocery*
"No Order Too Large or Too Small"
751 Richmond St. Phone Met. 1001

ART WILKES
Tire Headquarters
*Prompt Vulcanizing*
MONARCH BATTERIES
*REAL Service*
354 Wellington Street Met. 2334

J. A. STANLEY
*Noted South End Grocer*
Chain Store Purchasing Facilities
*Extra Complete Stock*
Our Motto: *Best value at least cost.*
285 Wortley Road at Briscoe Street
Phone Met. 2131

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Wish you all
*A MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR*
MARCH 1924
We commenced with one horse and wagon
Today we operate Ten White Trucks
W. R. JARMAIN, Prop.
13 King Met. 3881—3882—3883

Builders' Supplies
COAL—COKE
Wm. Woollatt & Sons
Limited
479 GREY STREET Phone Met. 4783

Chas. Chapman Co.
Loose Leaf Forms and Binders
Office Supplies—Printing
Magazine Binding
91 Dundas St. Met. 370

**OTTAWA**

Gifts! Gifts! Gifts!

From all corners of the globe come Gifts—distinctive, charming.

Murphy Gamble
Limited

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street

Phone Q.3600
B.G. Crabtree Limited
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign & Domestic Table Delicacies

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

STEWART & CO.
*FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES*
Established 1897

Intosh & Watts
The China Hall
248-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

Cleghorn & Beattie
Quality Goods & Service
INTERIOR DECORATORS
FURNISHERS
124 Bank St., Ottawa, Canada

DEVLINS
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

F. W. ARGUE
LIMITED
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL
Queen 6800 221 Bank St.

## ONTARIO

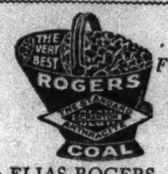
**OTTAWA**
(Continued)

*The Ottawa Citizen Publishing Company, Ltd. cordially invites Readers of The Christian Science Monitor living in Ottawa and district to subscribe for*

The EVENING CITIZEN
*the subscription rate of which is twelve cents a week delivered*

do not delay, start
PRODUCERS' to-day
Milk, Cream, Butter, Ice Cream
Phone Queen 630
275 Kent St.
Ottawa

**TORONTO**




Coke Fuel Oil Coal

The ELIAS ROGERS Company Limited
ALFRED ROGERS, President
357 BAY STREET
Order Office El. 0462 Executive Offices El. 1171

*Wonderful Variety*
GLOVETTE Girdles and Brassieres
*for the junior girl or slight figure*
GIRDLES 98c to $6.95
BRASSIERES 49c to $2.25
*Sold in Toronto*
WOOLNOUGH SHOPS
28 BLOOR ST. W. & 325½ YONGE STREET
TORONTO

SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
19 Duncan Street, Toronto
Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian field, and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

City Dairy
*Noted for its Products*
KINGSDALE 6151

*SHOES STOCKINGS* *LEATHER GOODS*
CHISHOLMS
2366 DUNDAS STREET
2282 BLOOR STREET
WEST TORONTO, ONT.
Elgin 2088 Telephone Howard 9898

INSURANCE
H. HETHERINGTON
Fire, Automobile, Bonding and All Classes
1310 BANK OF HAMILTON BLDG.

SCRANTON COAL COMPANY
*Better Coal with Better Service*
2251 Gerrard St. E. Phone Grover 1117

G. J. Karrys, Prop.
Varsity Tea Rooms
*LUNCHES and DINNERS at ALL HOURS*
We Serve Campbell's Philadelphia Pepper Pot
328 Bloor St. West Randolph 8135

W. H. PARKER
*JEWELER*
Tavannes Watches and Other Suitable Christmas Gifts
4 BLOOR WEST Phone Kingsdale 1962

C. W. WARNER
PLUMBER
*Agent for* THOR WASHING MACHINE
341 PAPE AVENUE HARGRAVE 3808

Office Residence
Lombard 3403 Hyland 9042
A. T. THOMPSON
*PLUMBING AND HEATING*
*DRAIN WORK*
1449 DUNDAS ST. WEST Toronto

## QUEBEC

**MONTREAL**

Choose Your
Enna Jettick Shoes
at Simpson's
where stocks are frequently replenished and sales clerks are experienced in fitting.
Priced in Canada $7 to $8
THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY (MONTREAL) LIMITED

*Limited*
SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
At 1070 Bleury Street, Montreal
*Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.*

*FLOWERS*
Fresh supply of cut flowers daily. Careful attention to each order Prompt delivery.
MISS CAIRNS
Confederation Building
1251 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 7423

# ENGLAND

## Local Classified Advertising
### Other Than United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.*

**APARTMENTS**

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, Devon—Comfortable furnished apartments or board near golf, sea; beautiful country; terms moderate. MISS HOARE, Edgehill.

NEW BARNET—Comfortable furnished apartments with board as required; terms moderate; close Hadley Woods & main line station. OVERBURY, Park Road.

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE**

BOURNEMOUTH

SANDYKELD HALL (Private Hotel)
MANOR ROAD Phone 5616
*"Like a Gem in a beautiful setting."*
Standing in 2 acres; 2 minutes sea; all bedrooms fitted hot & cold water, gas fires. LIBERAL VARIED MENU; SEPARATE TABLES; COMFORT THE KEYNOTE. FROM 3 GUINEAS. Readers of this paper welcomed (3 minutes from new church). Garage for 6 cars. Illustrated Tariff. Reduced terms winter & spring.

S. M. HORSPOOL
"Also at WIMBLEDON HALL, DERBY ROAD."

BOURNEMOUTH

BRANKSOME { Pood Reform
DENE HOTEL { Entirely Vegetarian
Situated in its own delightful grounds
Bracing and sheltered. Central Heating. Lift. Tennis, Billiards, Ball Room, etc.
APPLY { Telegrams "Branksome Dene"
MANAGERESS { Telephones 4110 and 4796

BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens—Premium & private rooms; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires, billiards; write tariff. Props. MR. & MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall—Pension; finest position; terms inclusive; illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cables "Cragged" Bournemouth. Phone No. 369.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH—Burnbrae Guest House, beautifully situated; maximum sunshine; special terms for winter visitors, terms on application. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Guest house; home comforts; near sea and buses. MRS. E. M. BOUGHTON, 56 Sackville Gardens, Hove. Tel. Hove 3812.

2 Mins. from Christian Science church
GLENCAIRN MANOR
BOURNEMOUTH, Manor Rd.—Entirely reconditioned & refurnished; hot & cold water, gas fires bedrooms; min. sea; facing south. Ph. 1693.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTH MOUNT, PRIORY RD.—Superior furnished suites, 2 minutes pier, square, pavilion; gas fires in bedrooms; south-west aspect; garage. Tel. 840.

HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS ON SEA, 61, Warrior Sq.—Board residence; excellent cuisine; near station & sea; moderate terms. MISSES BIGGLESTON.

PAIGNTON, DEVON—Board residence; near sea and trams; home comforts; excellent cuisine; 3-3 gns. winter apartments. THE MISSES ANDREWS, Homecroft, Oulin Road.

PARKSTONE, Near BOURNEMOUTH, INVERCLYDE—Private hotel overlooking Poole Harbour; very comfortable all the year round; good cooking; moderate terms; garage. Phone Parkstone 439.

WESTCLIFF—Guest house with home comforts; near sea; terms moderate. 21 Meteor Road.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, The Links House, Uphill—Quiet, refined home. Beautifully furnished, modern conveniences; home made bread, cakes, jams; 3 guineas weekly. Tel. 1370. Weston. MRS. DOROTHY PAINE.

WORTHING—Clear View Hotel; centre; sea front; comfort considered; winter terms from 3½ gns. Write for tariff

**BOARD FOR CHILDREN**

CHILDREN welcomed, girls 4-12 and little boys; resident governess; entire charge taken if desired; ideal surroundings, near Bournemouth. Write BM/CEMO, London, for particulars.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES**

GREENFORD, MIDDX.—Temporary residence for those requiring experienced and skilled attention. Write MRS. E. G. ROBINSON, Coston House, or telephone Southall 1853.

SOUTH COAST, 1 hr. London — Home in quiet surroundings for those requiring care, rest, opportunity for study; wide views sea & downs; garden; rooms running hot & cold water. MRS. & MISS D. BATTEN, Rockrose, Tongdean Ave., Hove, Sussex. Tel. Preston 3321.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES—Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study, and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 397.

**DANCING**

LESSONS given in latest ballroom dances, adults or children, by MISS DOREEN TABUTEAU, 29 Palmeira Square, Hove.

**FLATS TO LET**

WIMBLEDON, Ridgway Place— Quiet district; 2 self-contained maisonettes (upper & lower), recently decorated; electric light, 3 & 4 rooms, kitchen & bathroom each; £100 & £120 p. a. inclusive; could let as a whole on lease; space garage, good garden. Write D., 18 Wormholt Road, London, W. 12.

**HOUSES TO LET**

DORSET—Small furnished bungalow, 35/- weekly, including plate, cutlery and linen. BENNETT, Mistover Knap, Wareham, Dorset.

KENT—To let, furnished, 6 months or longer, small comfortable house on outskirts of Tunbridge Wells; 3 reception, 3 bedrooms, 1 bath; one facing south; lovely views; 1½ miles from station; garage, etc.; near golf course. Box K-1883, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

**POST VACANT**

DAWLISH, DEVON—Good plain cook; small family; 3 maids kept; good wages & outings. Chinneck, Stmelands.

ORGANIST wanted for American organ; Christian Scientist preferred. FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Kingston on Thames.

SEVENOAKS—Housemaid where under is kept; usually 3 in family; own bedroom; 4 servants; good outings and wages; apply stating experience and capabilities to MRS. CULLEN, Cross Keys House, Sevenoaks.

SURREY—Wanted, lady housekeeper for girls' boarding school; good experience in organizing and dealing with large staff essential. Apply PRINCIPAL CLAREMONT (Clear View School), Esher.

**RESIDENTIAL HOTELS**

Albany Hotel
Lancaster Gate
London, W. 2, Eng.
Telephone Paddington 7636
Central Heating in Public Rooms. Electric Lift. Constant Hot Water. Night Porter. Baggage Room. Terms from 3½ guineas per week. No Extras.
*"The Hotel That Guests Re-Visit"*

Cumberland House Hotel
Telephone Kensington 7630. 51 and 53 Earl's Court Sq., South Kensington, London, S. W. 5. Pleasantly situated; comfort, convenience, good food; bed and breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6; special residential terms from 2½ gns. Also at Sandyked Hall, Bournemouth; English chef; billiards; gas fires.
*Write for Illustrated Tariff*

EDINBURGH—Melville Private Hotel, 15 Melville Street, 2 minutes Princes Street and Station. M. DALL. Phone 21390.

Hotel Constance
23 & 24 Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park
London
Very pleasantly situated, overlooking Hyde Park. Midway between two Christian Science churches. Spacious public rooms charmingly furnished. Gas fires in all bedrooms, running hot and cold water now being extended to all. Lift. Night Porter. Terms from 3½ guineas weekly and from 12/6 per day. Phone Paddington 8043.

LEAMINGTON SPA—Barton House Private Hotel, 40 Binswood Ave., situated in best part of town; terms moderate.

LYMM, REGIS
The Bay Private Hotel
Ideal for winter; radiators & hot and cold water in bedrooms.

Sevenoaks
ROYAL CROWN HOTEL
Best English Food and Cooking
Quiet, Comfort, Personal Attention.
NIGHT PORTER
Twelve acres grounds
Winter terms from 3½ gns. Tel. 30.

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY — Edstone Hall Hotel, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire, offers the real comforts of a beautiful country home amidst glorious surroundings; hot & cold running water, well heated; ideal winter residence; winter terms from 3 gns. Resident Proprietors MR. & MRS. GEORGE A. GRAVES.

SOUTHPORT—CLIFTON HOTEL
Promenade; garage 30 cars; central heating; ideally situated. Telegrams "Marine," Phone 4141.

**RESIDENTIAL HOTELS**
(Continued)

SOUTHPORT, TALBOT HOTEL
Central Heating, Gas Fires. Comfortable Winter Residence. Telephone 290011.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; good catering; lift; night porter; special winter terms. Phone Portsmouth 3863.

Torquay—HOWDEN COURT PRIVATE HOTEL, Croft Road—Lovely sea views facing south; nice garden; sun-room; running water in bedrooms; few minutes from sea; garage (A. A. appointed); terms from 4 gns. Tel. 2807.

**TAILORS**

ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
*Civil and Military Tailors*
Good Clothes Are Essential
Handmade suits BUILT for you by first-class craftsman
*Dress suits a speciality.*
Prices 7½ to 10½ gns.
Trial suit at our risk
108, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1

**TEACHERS**

BOURNEMOUTH—MR. H. BOTT, qualified sch

### HAMPSHIRE

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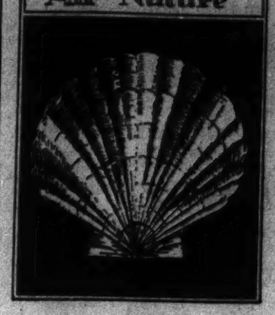
# DAILY FEATURES

## All Nature



### Scallops

THERE is perhaps no more beautiful shell to be found along the northern shores of the Atlantic than that of the scallop. The attractiveness of its fan shape is enhanced by a number of gently rounded and ever-widening little corrugations which extend from the base to the "scalloped" edge. The color varies from dark purple to silver pink.

This shell fish, incidentally, has much more than beauty to recommend it, for the large white muscle at the hinged base is a great table delicacy.

In early life these tiny sea creatures attach themselves under water to eel grass or some solid object and remain tethered there for a few weeks. When they are about one inch across, they swing themselves free and propel themselves about by flapping the two parts of their shell.

The distribution of this edible mollusk is almost world wide. Great quantities are dredged from scallop banks annually, and this branch of the fishing industry is increasing; but the market supply is uncertain, because of the wandering habits of these marine animals. Chiefly small scallops, measuring about two inches across, are to be found along the shores of the North Atlantic; but much larger varieties flourish in more southern waters. More than 300 kinds are known; the "Pilgrim" of the Mediterranean is commonly about five inches in diameter, while the "Noble Pectan" of Japan is larger still.

Thousands of dollars worth of fancy buttons are manufactured from these shells annually. And now another household note: For serving individual portions of scalloped fish or other dainties no more appropriate dishes may be used than large scallop shells.

## A Word a Day

### *Confirm*

We adopted this word from the Latin *confirmare*, "to strengthen," compounded of *cum*, "together, wholly," and *firmare*, "to make firm."

Whatever is confirmed, then, is strengthened; there is in the background the thought of making firm. For instance: a salesman may wish to have a price on a certain article confirmed by headquarters; when this reassurance is received, his order is made firm. A bit of news may have reached an individual and he wishes to confirm it; when this verification is forthcoming his belief is strengthened.

We also use this word in the very literal sense of "making strong," as illustrated in Isaiah 35:3, where the word translates the Hebrew *amats*, a primitive root meaning "to make physically or mentally alert, to fortify, strengthen, harden."

Con-firm' is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled kon-furm', in which o is very short as in connect, u as in urn.

"Strengthen ye the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees." (Isaiah 35: 3.)

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.*

## Brevities

**Augusta Gazette:** The most critical book reviewer is the banker. He can tell in a minute whether your writing is any good or not.

**Pittsburgh Post-Gazette:** In Germany a bailiff was sent 40 miles to collect a half-cent overlooked by a villager in paying taxes. Efficiency could not go much further than that.

## In Lighter Vein

**Useful**

We wanted to give Bill something useful for Christmas. Something that he could make things out of. Those knock-down mechanical sets that children use to build steam shovels, toy bridges and autotrucks, seemed just a bit too juvenile for Bill. So we've bought him an Austin, a saxophone, a Christmas necktie, and a toy golf course.

Bill can make a lot of things out of these. He's a professional humorist and jokesmith.—*Judge.*

**A Suitable Pun**

"How do you like cleaning chimneys?"

"Oh, it soots me."

**Playing Safe**

"The banks are getting shaky. My wife puts our money in her shoes."

"Yes? So does mine. Shoes and hats."—*Chicago Daily News.*

*A Quotation for Today*

EXAMPLE is the lesson that all men can read. — WEST.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

## The Little Things Men Do

*(Children's Newspaper)*

London

OUTSIDE the gates of a workshop on pay night a poorly clad boy stood crying. A passing workman paused to ask him what the trouble was, and was told he was afraid of going home, for he had lost his week's wages, 15 shillings.

"Come, come," said the workman, "perhaps it will be found in the morning," and the lad went home reluctantly.

But it was not found, so the kindly workman asked permission to make a collection for the boy, and the manager started it with half a crown.

In the evening the collection had reached 35 shillings, and the question was what should be done with the extra pound.

"Give him 15 shillings and buy him clothes with the rest," was the manager's advice, and that was done.

It is only one sample of the kind things that are constantly being done among men who work together, things good to do and good to hear of.

## The Children's Corner

### *Solomon Kat's Adventures*

**Founded on Fact**

ON THE floor in the autumn sunlight was a brown wicker basket that jumped this way, bounced that, and then danced up and down. Which was not surprising, as inside sat Solomon, Mrs. Topsy's youngest child, and a most lively kitten kat.

"Simply can't think what I've done to be put here," he mewed. "I've been good for 'most two hours now!"

He sat quite still to think about it, and presently the basket was picked up, and he heard someone tell Mrs. Topsy Kat, "Little black dear, your child's going to a new home today."

"G-r-r-r-r—That's What I Said, and That's What I Mean," Said Timothy.

"So that's it," Solomon thought, and through the wicker work of the basket he purred a loving good-by to his mother.

After that he was taken a jog-trot journey by a horse, and then a rushy-shrieky journey by a train. It seemed a long, long way to a kitten kat who was not used to traveling.

But at last they stopped; and after another jog-trot journey the basket was undone, and he gave a sudden leap out.

Now, Mrs. Topsy Kat had often told her child, "Look before you jump," but of course he never did. And this time he found himself all at once on the back of a large white terrier.

"Oh, I am sorry," exclaimed Solomon, jumping off again in a great hurry.

"G-r-r-r-r," answered the dog (whose name was Timothy),

"I—I beg your pardon," said Solomon, with a timid mew.

"G-r-r-r-r—that's what I said, and that's what I mean. I don't like kittens kats!"

"What a pity! But, p'raps I'll grow up soon," purred Solomon hopefully.

"I can look after this house quite well without silly kitten kats," went on Timothy. "Besides, they never do anything but chase their own tails."

"Why, yes, they sometimes play pouncey games with leaves," Solomon told him.

"Well, anyway, I don't like them. So that's that."

Timothy picked up his half-eaten bone, and moved away.

It was not a good start for Solomon at his new home, but he found plenty of people to make a fuss of him, and whenever he wanted a game of "Fallen Leaves," or "Chase Your Tail," he waited till Timothy was taking a nap.

Every day, he would wish the dog a joyful "Good morning," and every evening a pleasant "Good night." But he never even got a tail wag in answer.

This went on for a number of weeks, and then one breakfast time Solomon skipped along and said, "Good morning, Timothy—a sharp change in the air, isn't there?"

"Yes, there is," Timothy answered, to his surprise. "And something else's going to change, too."

With a pleased bark he told Solomon that he had heard the human beings saying they'd found another home for the kitten, as the two animals wouldn't make friends.

"Which means you're going away again," he said. "And I don't care a growl!"

So Solomon was not surprised when soon after breakfast he was put into a basket once more, and taken for a breezy ride in a motorcar, over a steep hill, and then down the other side to his new home.

Being a pleasant kitten kat, he soon managed to make friends, and settle down again—and there was no dog to growl at him this time. But quite often he thought of Timothy, and what a sad thing it was that he disliked kitten kats so much.

One evening a few weeks later, Solomon was snoozing in front of a big fire, when he heard a whine and a sniff at the window. Looking up, he saw a white dog in the dark, with his nose pressed against the pane.

It was Timothy, and Solomon asked very politely if he could go out to him.

"I know you don't like kitten kats," he said when they met, "so you needn't have come specially to tell me."

"Oh, it's not that," answered Timothy—and his bark was quite pleasant—"missed you rather—wanted to see you—hear how you were getting on."

"Quite well, thank you."

Solomon danced a bit on his paws to keep them warm, and then suddenly, before he could even wave his tail, Timothy had grabbed him in his mouth, and was running with him up the hill, over and down again, to his old home. Solomon was surprised!

"There," said Timothy, dropping him by his own kennel some time later, "I've brought you back, and I'm sorry I was growly!"

So next morning the human beings found Solomon and Timothy curled up together in the dog's kennel—the best of friends!

This
festive
little Christmas
tree, Is hung with
happy thoughts for thee, So
listen now, dear girls, and
boys, To the message of these
Christmas toys; This Rooster
crows each morn with cheer, "This is
the best day of the year;" The Elephant
trumpets (as Elephants should) "I bring you
loads and loads of good!" The Reindeer
says, "I will, indeed, speed to bring you all you need;"
While the doll twins sing aloud with glee,
"I'll share with you, You'll share with me!"
Jack jumps with joy out of his box,
When he sees friend Bear (as did
Silver-locks) While Camel
says, "It is
fine to see
How loving
thoughts can
trim a tree."

## Odds and Ends

**Scotch Lake Dwellers**

An ancient "crannog," as the forth fied lake dwellings of Gaelic times were called, has recently come to light in the dry bed of a Scottish loch.

**Municipal Housing**

Nearly $30,000,000 has been expended by the city of Oslo, Norway, in recent years, in municipal housing construction.

**Fruits Remain Fresh**

Through the removal of all oxygen by a vacuum process, pears, grapes, apricots and other fruits can be kept fresh for a number of months.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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# EDITORIALS

## A Sub-Parliament of Experts

THE British House of Commons—is it equal to the ever-increasing tasks of legislation and criticism which are thrust upon it in modern times? The question has been asked again and again in the last quarter of a century, and recently Winston Churchill has raised it in a specific form.

The field of government based at every stage on the consent of the legislature has broadened beyond the most extravagant expectations of those who built up the parliamentary system. Foreign affairs, becoming ever more complicated, can no longer be disposed of at the will of an autocratic foreign minister. Dominion and colonial matters demand far more attention than ever before. Factory laws, public health, public works, pensions, poor law and unemployment, transport, electricity, and education are among the great questions which require continuous examination and revision; and recently vast fiscal and economic issues have sprung up on the horizon, sufficient in themselves to occupy the whole time of a body of experts.

Many and various are the proposals which have been put forward for enabling the House of Commons to concentrate on its most urgent national tasks. Some have suggested larger responsibilities for existing local authorities which administer towns and counties. Others have proposed local parliaments for large provincial areas—like the state legislatures in America—three or four for England, one for Scotland, and one for Wales.

Mr. Churchill's plan differs from these in essence as well as in method. For he not merely thinks that Parliament is overworked; he also thinks that it is not expert enough, and that it is too much under party influence, to do justice to the complex economic issues which constitute the most important and debatable public questions of the day. He asks, for example:

> Can you imagine anything more foolish than to seek the verdict of this immense universal suffrage electorate upon whether tariffs on foreign manufactured articles should be imposed or not, or whether our treatment of the monetary problem has been right or wrong, upon how it would be best to cure or reform our incomparable social services, upon how a rigorous measure of public economy is to be attained?

So Mr. Churchill would set up by statute an economic sub-Parliament, consisting mainly of experts, but including a few politicians, chosen by the party leaders in the proportion of their strength in the House of Commons; and to this body Parliament would be bound to submit economic measures for expert examination and report. This is somewhat like a proposal advanced in the United States by Dr. Glenn Frank.

Most parliamentary leaders share Mr. Churchill's feeling about the inadequacy of the legislative machine for dealing with its complex job. David Lloyd George has criticized it on the ground that "there is too much talk and too little work." But the merit of Mr. Churchill's proposal lies not in the suggestion that it would relieve Parliament of its duties—it could not do that—but rather in the indication of the need for a permanent statutory "thinking department," for a body which could look ahead in regard to economic matters, which could right them to the bottom, armed with the fullest information, and free from party prejudice or considerations of vote-winning.

The Liberal Party has gained much kudos (though not material reward) from the expert reports on the greatest economic questions of the time. These are now public property, and are treated with respect by all parties. The reports of an equally expert body, representing not one party but all parties in the state, would surely have profound influence in determining the course of legislation. For this reason, rather than for the economy of time sought by others, Mr. Churchill's proposal deserves attention.

## The Colleges Take Up Music

ACADEMIC educators hold the leadership in a cause they formerly ignored or neglected, by indication of the program which Howard Hanson, president of the Music Teachers' National Association, announces for the fifty-fourth annual meeting at St. Louis. Right up for discussion on the opening day appears the question: "Is it true that music education is passing into the hands of the colleges and universities?"

Not so long ago, American college officials assumed a generally aloof attitude toward music as a subject of study. Although those directing the affairs of certain large institutions showed friendliness, some of them even allowing music an important place in the curriculum, indifference to the whole idea seemed to be the rule.

So altered, however, are the times, and so successful is the outcome of the reformers' "embattled onslaught," in the phrase of the announcement, that colleges and universities not only have accepted the higher music education as an opportunity, but have claimed almost complete possession of it, with effect of converting it into something like a monopoly. For instance, in connection with elementary teaching there is scheduled for discussion the question whether the public school, by interesting itself broadly and deeply in music, will not finally displace the private studio.

"Music problems in a changing world," stands as the general subject of discussion. "This is a critical year for music and musicians," says Dr. Hanson, commenting on the program. If the world be changing and if the year be critical, then none too soon, perhaps, have colleges and universities acknowledged the value of music in modern civilization, and precisely at a fortunate moment have they taken musical learning in the United States under their guidance.

## Stockholders for Defense

SOME figures recently issued by the stock exchange firm of Dow, Jones & Co., of New York, relative to the wide distribution of stock ownership in railroads and public utilities, are of particular interest at this time. It had been supposed that the almost constant fall of prices in the stock market for the last year or more would have resulted in the "freezing out" of the small stockholder to a great extent, and the concentration of the ownership of stocks in more powerful hands.

This would have been doubly a misfortune had it been true. It would have indicated that the small stockholders, whose name, of course, is legion, had been unable to hold on to their investments in expectation of their probable return to higher prices. More than that, the great safeguard which the utilities and the railroads in particular possess, because of the large number of their stockholders, against hasty, ill-considered, and radical legislation, would disappear. It has been easy in past years for self-seeking politicians to obtain a certain amount of support by demagogic attacks upon corporate property when that property was vested in a comparatively few stockholders. Companies, however, numbering their stockholders in the hundreds of thousands have an adequate means of defense against such assaults.

According to recent figures for the seven companies having the largest number of individual stockholders, these compared as follows with figures for approximately nine months earlier:

| | Recent | March 31, 30 |
|---|---|---|
| American Tel and Tel..... | 555,794 | 492,088 |
| Cities Service ..... | 416,934 | *359,000 |
| General Motors ..... | 261,500 | 218,392 |
| Pennsylvania R R ..... | 212,311 | *191,079 |
| United States Steel ..... | 135,504 | 128,594 |
| General Electric ..... | 109,757 | 72,847 |
| Standard Oil of N J ..... | 106,102 | †103,689 |

*As of Dec. 31, 1929. †As of February, 1930.

The total shows an increase of 232,213 during this period of persistent decline in stock prices.

This showing is of interest not only because of its manifestation of the confidence of stockholders in their companies, and the existence of no inconsiderable sums of money for investment in the hands of small investors, but also as illustrative of the widespread individual interests behind the utilities which may be relied upon to defend them against merely demagogic political assault.

## Stalin, the Dictator

THE announcement of the resignation of Alexis Rykoff from the chairmanship of the council of People's Commissars is no surprise. It has long been known that he was in opposition to the program and policies of Stalin, particularly as they relate to completing the Five-Year Plan of industrialization in four years.

Rykoff believed that less sacrifice should be demanded from the workers and peasants, that the industrial program should take six years rather than five. For this heresy Rykoff was compelled to take a month's leave of absence in November and has also been removed from his position on the most powerful body in Russia, the Communist Political Bureau. This is all part of a larger process which is removing from influence such men as Mikhail Tomsky, head of the trade unions, and Alexander Dogadoff, trade secretariat of the party.

Stalin has promoted to Rykoff's place Vyacheslaff Mehailoyitch Molotoff, who was only twenty-seven years old when the revolution occurred and who has always been an obedient supporter of Stalin. Molotoff joined the party in 1906 when he was only sixteen. He was imprisoned under the Tsar for a year and was in exile over two. Since 1922 he has been assisting Stalin in the secretariat of the party.

Although it has long been recognized that Stalin was the real dictator in the Russian situation, there have often been differences of opinion as to the extent of his power. It now seems clear that he holds absolute and undisputed sway. His word is law. He is not characterized as "dictator," because his power is secure already in accordance with Communist law.

It must still be recognized, however, that in order to rule, Stalin must control every party congress, and each one has some 1500 delegates. He must also command the Control Commission of 163 members of ten years' standing or more, as well as the Central Committee of the party. Ten years' standing may have seemed like a long time at the outbreak of the revolution; it does not mean much now. The man who did not join the party until three years after the revolution today is eligible for this important commission.

Stalin, who was relatively unknown in the early days of Bolshevism, has shown extraordinary political skill. He has weathered every political storm in Russia. He has retained his key position with ever-increasing power, while kings, prime ministers and presidents have come and gone in the rest of the world. He has built up from nothing an army of 24,000 paid party workers to do his bidding. He can send them to any post throughout Russia or, for that matter, abroad. It is thus possible for him to reward the subservient and punish the unruly. Stalin has triumphed partly because he has never held to an extreme position on party policy, but has rather swung to a middle course. This has prevented the opposition from gaining strength.

Ever since the Bolsheviki assumed power it has been predicted that extreme Communism would be displaced by extreme dictatorship. But history rarely repeats itself completely. The course of the French Revolution may not necessarily hold true for Russia. It is probable that the dictatorship has already partially come and that it is masked under the name of Communism and on behalf of communistic theories.

Stalin may still hold fast to a communistic philosophy, and he may abhor the capitalist system; nevertheless, Stalin himself may worship at the shrine of power for himself. He has ruthlessly swept opponents out of his way. First, there was Trotzky, whose popularity with the masses was much greater than that of Stalin. He was therefore discredited—through the agency of Zinovieff, Kameneff and company. Later, with Trotzky in disgrace, Stalin taught Zinovieff and Kamaneff their place. In consequence, they promptly swung back to join forces with Trotzky, but it was then too late.

At that time Stalin was clever enough to keep to himself the support of such old-time communistic leaders as Bucharin, Kalinin, Rykoff and Tomsky. Once Zinovieff and Kameneff were disposed of, Stalin turned his attention to his other rivals. It was then that Bukharin, head of the Communist Internationale; Kalinin, President of the Republic; Rykoff, chairman of the People's Commissars, and Tomsky, head of the trade unions, found that a policy which could destroy the standing of a Trotzky or a Zinovieff might also be applied with equal vigor and effect to them. It has been; and there is little doubt that they will from this time forth, outwardly at least, obey the dictates of the master political boss of the Russian Revolution.

From the standpoint of historical evolution, it is still a question how long Stalin will be able to retain such power. No leader can antagonize first one, then another, of the leading figures in a revolutionary movement without having a powerful combination working against him, if not openly, at least *sub rosa*. This is what is happening in Russia today. For the moment Stalin is master. If he remains master it will be only because he more than others does have his ear to the ground, does listen to the suffering and needs of the peasants and workers, and that his policy is sufficiently successful to prevent major catastrophes.

## A Book of Two-Syllable Words?

THE California State Legislature has set nine laymen at the job of studying its public school problems. An interesting feature of the progress of this survey is the proposal of this commission to issue a two-volume report in two-syllable words in order that it may be made easy reading for all the people of the State.

Will it be difficult—no, that won't do. Will it be hard to get out a report of that length in words of only two syllables? It will not be easy. First they may have to find a synonym for "syllable"—yes, and another for "synonym." The use of simple words has been long advocated—no, urged—by English scholars who have found a tendency—no, trend—toward the use of big, two- and three-dollar words when simple little ten-cent words would express far better and more clearly what was to be said.

This coming report, therefore, of the California—they won't be able to get by that word; they may find it necessary (no, needful) to change the name of the State—commission—there's another sticker but "board" will do—is likely to be well worth reading, if from no other standpoint than its structure in words of two syllables. The report itself may become a textbook bearing some such title as "How to Build a Book With Two-Syllable Words" or "The Monosyllable Versus the Polysyllable; a Compromise." The project opens up a great opportunity—that doesn't look just like a two-syllabler; perhaps "chance" will do—for a "Syllabus on Syllabification."

## The Advance of Women in India

A STRIKING and significant incident at the Round Table Conference in London has been the speech made by one of the two Indian women delegates, the Begum Shah Nawaz. As soon as Mrs. Shah Nawaz sat down a steady stream of congratulatory notes began to pour in from the assembled delegates.

The full meaning of this incident, in which a representative of Indian women showed herself as politically capable as the ablest of eastern or western professional statesmen, can be appreciated only when it is recalled that when the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was published only twelve years ago the position of women in Indian political life was so unimportant that scarcely any reference whatever was made to them. From being politically beneath official notice to furnishing two active delegates to the recent conference is a remarkable measure of progress.

This progress of Indian women has perhaps been most marked in the political sphere, but it has by no means been confined to it. Since 1921 the various provincial councils have followed the lead of Madras, and have enfranchised women on the same terms as men, while seven provinces out of nine allow women as legislative members.

To balance this political advance, Indian women are now taking an active interest in educational, legal, and social questions, doing particularly useful work in connection with child welfare. Progress in education is hindered by the practice of child-marriage, for parents take little or no interest in the instruction of girls who are almost certain to be married before they are ten years old. This custom has, however, been forbidden by the Sarda Act, and when this act comes into force notable educational advances will become possible.

One social effect likely to flow from the increased prominence of women in Indian public life will be keenly welcomed by western observers. In the first All-India Women's Educational Conference, held in 1927, it was noticed that no indications of communal friction were apparent. The influence of women in lessening the tension between Hindu and Moslem will do much to help India solve one of her most difficult and pressing problems, and by so doing will ultimately benefit a large part of the world.

# Editorial Notes

Miniature baseball! The very words cause one to wonder just how far this craze for the miniature will go, but one is almost glad to find that in this case the miniature baseball park was constructed only for purposes of determining the best methods of lighting the field. No more need games be called on account of darkness. Apparently night games will be more than an experiment next season.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington, the average net income for a farmer who worked a farm of 270 acres in 1929 was about 7 per cent. This would seem to indicate that there is still a good profit in farming.

Sartorial forecasts that the tail coat will be quite insisted upon for formal evening wear will awaken a lot of the less punctilious to wonder where their faithful Tuxedos have been slumbering for several months, or perhaps years, past.

## South Street Reminiscences

MY FIRST impression of that clamorous canyon of commerce was of a mere thread in the tangle of streets which comprise the crossroads of the world. Up and down its cobbled course, from the gossamer span of Brooklyn Bridge to the teeming tip of Manhattan, men and merchandise moved in the manner of the neighboring East River's sluggish ebb and flow.

Judged by its outward activities it was a mart of trade—a maritime mart—where boxes, barrels and bales were being transformed into cargoes, and cargoes were being transformed into boxes, barrels and bales by the mere loading or unloading of ships. That South Street should symbolize such positive qualities as opportunity, hospitality, even an element of homelikeness, was entirely beyond the scope of my imagination. But first impressions—like sailing schedules of ships—are subject to change.

I left the Down East steamer at eight o'clock one summer morning; had breakfast at a "one-arm" across from the old India House in Hanover Square, and dropped my sea bag in the waiting room of Jerry's shipping office at the lower end of South Street in time to obtain a berth when the jobs were posted on the blackboard at ten o'clock.

Two things I must admit, though: first, that my initial venture into South Street was a fleeting one, wherein I barely scratched its prosaic surface; and secondly, that my getting a ship at Jerry's—a mere coastwise collier—was a stroke of good fortune in view of the increasingly slack conditions at sea.

* * *

A few years later, however, my course again led to the mythical four corners, back to New York and South Street. I was on an intercoastal express cargo carrier at the time, a fine ship with a good turn of speed, built somewhere in the Far East, where she sailed under the name Eastern Tempest Maru before hauling down the ensign of the red sun for the Stars and Stripes. I joined at Boston, and the same day she cleared for Philadelphia, remaining a week to take on cargo before proceeding to New York, less than a day's passage, to finish loading.

On the morning of the twenty-fourth of December, just as word came to stand by to batten down the hatches for the run to New York, a sling load of lard barrels got loose, falling forty feet into number six hold. Not until well into the afternoon, when the Philadelphia stevedores finished removing the greasy porridge which had smeared up a consignment of tractors, crated phonographs and clusters of unpainted Windsor chairs, was the ship ready to go to sea.

The weather had turned severely cold, and a biting wind which swept off the water swallowed up the wisps of steam from the puffing, snorting tugboats that came alongside to haul us clear of the piers. By nightfall the ship had passed out of the Delaware River into the open sea.

Our ship forged ahead into the realm of Orion, the Bear and the other northern constellations, measuring with the rhythmic throbbing of her twin propellers the miles which lay between Delaware Avenue and South Street. Iridescent chains that were the lights on the Jersey shore spun themselves out along the western horizon during the night watches. But for the cheery "All clear, Merry Christmas!" from the departing pilot the people in our ice-incrusted ship out there on the Atlantic might not have remembered that beyond those golden links others were observing the night before Christmas.

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Standing with my shipmates on the forward deck of the Hamilton Street Ferry, crossing from Brooklyn to the Battery late Christmas afternoon, the changes which only a few years had made in the ever-shifting outline of lower Manhattan unfolded in the slow spanning of the stream. Huddled low along the river front lay the ships—great sea castles from foreign places, with cabin lights showing in long tiers of blazing ports, and Christmas trees, garlanded in red and yellow and green electric bulbs, lashed to towering mastheads; coastwise craft that were deserted, gray outlines, and tramp steamers with solitary specks of light at dingy gangways that creaked with the slow lifting of the tide.

Through the purple veil enshrouding the western sky line, strange peaks pushed into the soft gloom where the Woolworth and Telephone towers had dominated the sky before. But nearer and of more importance, since it marked our final destination, was the new Seamen's Church Institute. Dwarfing the mastheads of the neighboring ships, it loomed out at the foot of South Street with the friendly gleam of a lighthouse, as I saw it for the first time, holding forth at its lighted pinnacle an unfailing welcome to men of all nations—seamen who have come ashore for a few days, with money jingling in their pockets, before seeking berths again in the shipping offices along South Street.

A glance over the throngs in the social rooms, engrossed with books, games, letter writing, and spinning yarns in quiet corners, made it difficult to believe that unemployment was rife in South Street; that the hundreds of seamen gathered at the Institute on Christmas Day had been clamoring at shipping offices along the Street for weeks seeking berths in anything that passed for a ship.

I played checkers with one old seaman and listened between games to his plain, unvarnished talk about the times; and about other years, nearly forty in all, in which he had been shipping out of South Street. He didn't mention "the good old days," as many a man is inclined to do. He knew that ever since he had first fetched up there, the Street had seen hard times at different spells; even worse in the days before the Seamen's Institute, that gratuitously serves Christmas dinners as good as anything that ever passed under a seaman's nose on the way to the captain's cabin; has clean, warm rooms for seamen at a minimum price, better than any sailors' boarding house; a place where mail can be sent and held for delivery; where a seaman can have a shower bath and wash his clothes and dry them in a special contrivance in barely a moment; where he can read good books and magazines, write letters and find other means of recreation without cost.

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To watch the light-hearted throngs in the Institute Christmas night made it hard to realize that there had been a stampede of seamen on the previous afternoon when the Shipping Board's sea-service bureau in the lobby of the building had posted its last job before closing down for the holiday weekend, and that when the shipping master called for an A. B. for the George Washington sailing for Southampton, hundreds of excited men swarmed in, shouting, "Take me, take me." And that was the only opening which the bureau could offer.

The old sailor smiled as he moved into my king row, crowning the piece with gnarled fingers that had probably tugged at frozen canvas back in the days of sail, in snowstorms such as he would now regard as a blessing if he could get a job helping to shovel the snow away.

The mystery and the glamour of this pulsating byway of the sea have all but disappeared, vanished on the wings of tall ships of wood and canvas. But the fathomless lore of its landmarks and traditions still lingers in the memory of many a seaman who has seen the transformation which time has wrought, and knows that it has been for the better. Gone are the saloons where seamen, coming in from deep water, frequently with wages from a two- or three-year voyage, have seen it all wasted in one night. Gone are the professional runners whose case-hardened means of impressment sent whole crews to sea against their wills.

An era of steel, and granite, and great heights holds South Street close to the sea, pressing in upon its ancient landmarks with the irrepressible progress of a glacial flow.

All along the river front, lofty spars of sailing ships once spired the roof tops where new structures now look down from the clouds upon the ships of today. Here and there a sailors' boarding house, a warehouse, a shipping office, have been leveled to the tide, and monumental masterpieces of masonry have filled these gaps in the romantic panorama of the past. Seamen's savings banks, well regulated shipping offices, the Seamen's Church Institute with its manifold opportunities, social and individual, present a reliable picture of today.

Verily, "the old order changeth." A far cry it is back to the street which flourished in the heyday of America's mighty merchant marine. Yet South Street—gangway of ships and ships' business—is still the sailor's New York.

H. T.

## From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

**Survey of Salaries Issued**

THE Foreign Office has recently issued a survey of salaries to be paid by the Reich to its diplomatists and consuls, showing that a considerable reduction is taking place in the pay of Germany's representatives abroad. Thus it is seen that the German Ambassador at Washington is in receipt of the highest salary—126,000 marks a year, approximately £6300, or $30,000. London and Madrid follow, each with 117,000 marks, Moscow with 113,000, Rome—Quirinal and Vatican—each with 104,000, Tokyo with 100,000, and Angora with 96,000 marks. The highest salary paid to a German Minister of Legation is 127,000 marks—to the head of affairs at Buenos Aires, and this sum decreases gradually to the ministers at Peiping, Rio de Janeiro, Warsaw, etc., to Kovno and Luxemburg, the last two receiving 33,000 and 28,000 respectively. The German Consul-General at New York heads the list with a salary of 54,000 marks, the Consul-General at Calcutta comes next with 51,000, the Consul-General at Chicago—which is considered a particularly expensive city—with 46,000 marks, and the Consul at Boston receives 39,000 marks for his services to Germany—the highest salary paid to a German Consul.

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**Wiesbaden Abolishes Street Cars**

The handsome city of Wiesbaden is the only large town in Germany that has entirely abolished the street car. The experiment of substituting the lighter and quicker motorbus for the electric tram, which was commenced there a year ago, has proved exceedingly successful, the business year closing with a considerable profit. The autobuses accomplished even more than had been expected, and the estimate of a duration of the tires for 30,000 miles proved too low. It is hoped by many that Berlin will soon follow this example and replace the clumsy, obstructing street cars with motor omnibuses.

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**Werder Has its Harvest Festival**

Harvest festivals taking the form of thanksgiving services such as are common in some other countries are, with perhaps a solitary exception, unknown here. The Old World township of Werder on the Havel, a mile or two beyond Potsdam, has an annual festival of this kind and has lately celebrated it. Werder is famous in North Germany for its extensive fruit growing, cherries and pears especially, and in the cherry-blossom season people come from far and wide to see the "snow fields." In accordance with time-honored traditions a procession of the inhabitants of Werder was formed to the little church, which was decorated with choice fruit and autumn flowers. A band of trumpeters, wearing the "zylinder" or tall hat which is a mark of unusual festivity, and blowing well-known German chorales, led the way. The service was simple and hearty, for it has been an excellent year for fruit and the growers have every reason to express their gratitude.

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**Reichstag Directory Appears**

Kürschner's Deutscher Reichstag, a standard annual publication, has just appeared, giving, as usual, much useful and interesting information. The Reichstag of 1928 comprised thirty-one women; today there are thirty-nine women members, which is a greater percentage increase than the male members show. Eleven among the thirty-nine women have passed through the university, six having taken their degree as doctor and three of these with special honors. Sixteen women members belong to the Social Democratic Party, and twelve to the Communists. The Center Party returned four women and the German Nationals three. The German People's Party, the Bavarian People's Party, the newly founded German State Party and the Christian Socialist People's Party have each one woman member.

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**Bad Ems Has 18-Hole Golf Course**

When the Germans do take up a thing they take it up in earnest. It was long before they developed a taste for golf, but now that game is spreading all over the country. The latest addition is Bad Ems, which will have by spring an eighteen-hole course, not only one of the best in Europe, but amidst lovely surroundings. It will command a view of the valleys of the Rhine and Lahn, with a glimpse of the Rhine itself and also of the beautiful Taunus, the Hunsrück and the Eifel hills. Ems was, by the way, the favorite summer resort of the first Emperor. A good miniature golf course is now in use on the roof garden of a Berlin hotel. It has eighteen holes and a charge is made of one mark, about 24 cents, a round. It was opened with all due ceremony, being the first of the kind in Germany, by prominent members of the Wannsee Golf and Country Club, and has already become very popular.